

ZEPPELIN CHAIN
IS BEING FORGED
TO LINK WORLD

\$20,000,000 German-Russian-Japanese Line Is Proposed for Oriental Service

DIRIGIBLE AT TOKYO
PREPARES TO LEAVE

German and American Group Plans Flying Fleet Between Europe and Americas

World-girdling aircraft service, with giant dirigibles on regular routes across Eurasia, and the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, is now projected, according to Associated Press dispatches, as the result of the Graf Zeppelin's latest aerial conquest. As the German dirigible was being groomed in Tokyo for the trans-Pacific leg of her "round-the-world" flight, scheduled to start early Aug. 22, two plans were disclosed for the establishment of a ship passenger, mail and freight lines on a hitherto unprecedented scale.

Formation of a \$20,000,000 corporation was announced in Berlin to develop a dirigible line over Germany, Russia and Japan. The sponsors of this scheme envisaged the extension of the service to include a crossing of the Pacific Ocean by way of the Aleutian Islands to Vancouver, B. C., and from there to San Francisco.

Reports from Friedrichshafen link American and German capitalists in a program to establish transatlantic dirigible service connecting Europe, North America, and South America. The present flight of the Graf Zeppelin, it was said, was initiated as a technical demonstration of the feasibility of this plan.

Establishment of the proposed dirigible routes with existing airplane services in Europe and the Americas, would provide a complete around-the-world air transportation system.

German-Russian-Japanese
Zeppelin Lines Projected

BERLIN (AP)—The Graf Zeppelin's flight from Friedrichshafen to Tokyo has brought forth a \$20,000,000 project for regular German-Russian-Japanese air service with terminals in each of the three countries. It was announced that plans for the scheme are completed.

Capt. Walter Bruno, executive secretary of the Aeronautic Society and head of an international committee studying the development of international air traffic, said that the European terminal of the Asiatic line would be in Berlin. The Asiatic terminal is placed somewhere between Yokohama and Kobe. The naval air-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Spokane Plane
Circles Miles City
Then Heads West

MILES CITY, Mont. (AP)—The Spokane Sun God, endurance plane piloted by Nick Mamer and Art Walker, dived above Miles City Aug. 20 awaiting a supply of gasoline before heading for Helena.

The plane arrived here from Aberdeen, S. D., at 9:50 p. m. Monday, on the way to Missoula, but the pilots decided not to continue the trip because of poor visibility resulting from smoke from forest fires and fog.

Frank Wiley and Tom Matthews, two local fliers, were called on to refuel the Sun God. Neither has had experience in flying a refueling ship, but the Spokane airmen dropped notes explaining the task.

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—Taking on 250 gallons of gasoline here, the endurance plane Spokane Sun God headed westward. Mamer dropped a note saying: "Thank everybody in St. Paul for us. We will not have time to write enough notes."

In another note, addressed to T. Glenn Harrison, a St. Paul newspaper man and a friend of Mamer, the latter wrote: "Thank everybody in St. Paul for us. We will not have time to write enough notes."

"Now we are getting service almost anywhere: over the Golden Gate, over the Wyoming prairies, over Grant's Tomb, over St. Paul, at midnight, dawn or dusk. I wonder what 10 years more will bring."

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White Guard Attacks Protested;
Raids in Manchuria Increasing

Border Clashes Between Chinese and Russian Troops Reported—Reinforcements With Tanks and General Equipment Being Assembled on Frontier

LONDON (AP)—Both Chinese and Russian sources report warlike activities and preparations along the Manchurian border, with an increasing number of border clashes and incursions by the opposing armies. Mukden, Manchuria, dispatches said Chinese defenders and 2000 Soviet cavalry invaders from Nikolai engaged in a fierce struggle for the village of Tunglingien, south of Pogranichnaya, in which the settlement changed hands several times but finally was retained by the Chinese.

A Blazoveshchensk, Siberia, dispatch said Chinese troops, supported by White Guard detachments, fired on a Soviet monitor on the Amur River, about 55 miles northwest of here. Simultaneously Chinese fired upon Soviet troops and civilians in the vicinity of Lake Hanka, near the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

RIGHTS ON ODER
UP FOR DECISION
BY WORLD COURT

Hague to Decide Who Shall Control River in Poland

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
THE HAGUE—The Permanent Court of International Justice has assembled in public session here for pleadings in a case concerning the jurisdiction of the International Commission of the River Oder. The parties concerned in this case are the Polish Republic and, on the other, the Danish, Czechoslovak, British, French, German and Swedish Governments.

The court is composed as follows for this case: M. Anzilotti, president (Italy); Dr. Max Huber, vice-president (Switzerland); B. C. J. Loder (Netherlands); M. Nyholm (Denmark); Antonio S. de Bustamante (Cuba); Rafael Altamira (Spain); Yozu Oda (Japan); Epitacio da Silva Pessoa (Brazil); Charles E. Hughes (United States); Demetri Negulesco (Rumania); Wang Chung-hui (China).

As the court does not include a judge of Polish nationality, the Government of the Polish Republic, having been informed of the right conferred upon it in this respect by Article 31 of the Statute of the Court, has appointed as judge ad hoc Count Michel Rostkowski, rector of the University of Cracow.

The task of the court is to decide whether the jurisdiction of the International Commission for the river Oder, which was established by the Treaty of Versailles, stops at the Polish German frontier or extends on to Polish territory. The navigable parts of the various tributaries of the main stream, Poland considers this question should be answered negatively and the other six powers affirmatively.

The dispute had already lasted some years before it was brought before the World Court by virtue of an international convention signed in London some six months ago. The League Transport Committee attempted to effect a compromise which would have extended the competence of the Commission up to the Warta to Poznan and the Netze to Uch, but neither side would accept this proposal.

FRANCO-SWISS DECISION
By COURT MEETS APPROVAL

LONDON—The World Court's judgment in favor of Switzerland in its case against France concerning free zones in the Hautes Savoies and Pays de Gex fulfilled the expectations of international observers here.

For more than a century the customs boundary between France and Switzerland has been a vexatious problem. The French had insisted on the national frontier line to be the French-Swiss boundary in November, 1923, without the consent of Switzerland.

The French pleaded Article 435, Paragraph 2 of the Treaty of Versailles as justification of their action, but the court held this article and its annexes merely invaded France and Switzerland should come to an agreement as to the future of these regions and could not be interpreted as abrogating the existing régime, as the French maintained. The judgment stipulates the two countries should make a further attempt to settle the matter, failing which the case will again come before the court on May 1, 1929.

Sapphire! Sapphire!
Who Has the Sapphire?

LONDON—A sapphire, said to be as large as a tea cup and absolutely flawless, has been discovered near Mogok in a mine belonging to some poor Burmese peasants, according to a message from Rangoon just published.

An expert declares that if the discovery is confirmed, the value of the gem is almost unassessable, and that a millionaire might give anything up to \$500,000 for it. He added that the stone is the largest found in Burma since the famous Nah Mau ruby.

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EXPERTS DIFFER
ON EVALUATION
OF DEBT OFFER

Briland and British Chancellor Meet With Dutch Foreign Minister

THE HAGUE (AP)—The reparations experts who are attempting to reconcile the conflicting estimates on the value of the four-power offer to Great Britain are expected to make two reports on this problem.

Those representing the four powers will support the contention of France, Italy, Belgium, and Japan that they offered 60 per cent of the amount demanded by Philip Snowden, British Chancellor of the Exchequer. The British Treasury men will uphold the Chancellor's claim that the offer amounted to no more than 20 to 30 per cent of what he demanded.

The experts are frankly worn out by their mission. Aristide Briand, Prime Minister of France, has made all arrangements to go home Saturday before leaving for the League of Nations Assembly, while Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, are expected to leave soon to prepare for the League meeting.

Dr. Stresemann has written to Henri Jaspar, Prime Minister of Belgium, asking him to call representatives of the five main creditor nations and Germany to consider what shall be done regarding reparations payments if the Young plan is not adopted before Sept. 1.

It is understood the Germans will contend that payments after Sept. 1 must not exceed the annuities provided under the Young plan, whether the creditors have agreed on its adoption.

It is accepted here as practically certain that whatever happens to the reparations conference troops occupying the Rhineland will be reduced before Christmas from about \$2,500 to \$5,000 through the withdrawal of the British contingent. The strength of the forces is given as: French, 54,000; British, 6000; and Belgian 2800.

M. Briand and Mr. Snowden were brought together, Aug. 20, for the first time since the last plenary session of the conference. They were guests at a luncheon of Beelaerts van Blokland, Dutch Foreign Minister.

According to the British version of the meeting, Mr. Briand and Mr. Snowden had a cordial conversation which it was hoped would bring the viewpoints of France and England closer together.

Venezelos at The Hague
Repeats Greece's Protest
Against Young Report

THE HAGUE—Treasury experts of the five creditor powers continued here, Aug. 20, their efforts to arrive at the exact value of the offer that had been made by four powers to satisfy British demands for revision of the Young plan on reparations.

A draft report will be presented to delegates of the powers concerned, namely Great Britain, France, Italy, Belgium and Japan.

Although the experts finally emerge from the deliberations of the experts, they are not likely to bridge the gulf between the British requirements for a larger share of German annuities and the amount claimed by France, Italy and

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Bankrupt 60 Years,
Pays Debts in Full

LONDON—Creditors of the late John Edward Plummer, worsted manufacturer of Leeds, who 60 years ago was adjudged bankrupt with a deficiency of £4623, have been paid in full, with interest at 4 per cent.

When Mr. Plummer failed in business, his creditors received 4s. 4d. in the pound. Since then they have received dividends amounting to £10,247 7s. 7d., or a total in excess of £20,000.

Following his bankruptcy, Mr. Plummer earned a living as a factory hand and later went to British Honduras, where he went into the cane-growing and mahogany industry. After many struggles, he built up a considerable business, exporting chicle.

What Makes Gulf Stream so Salty
Is What This Party Yearns to Know

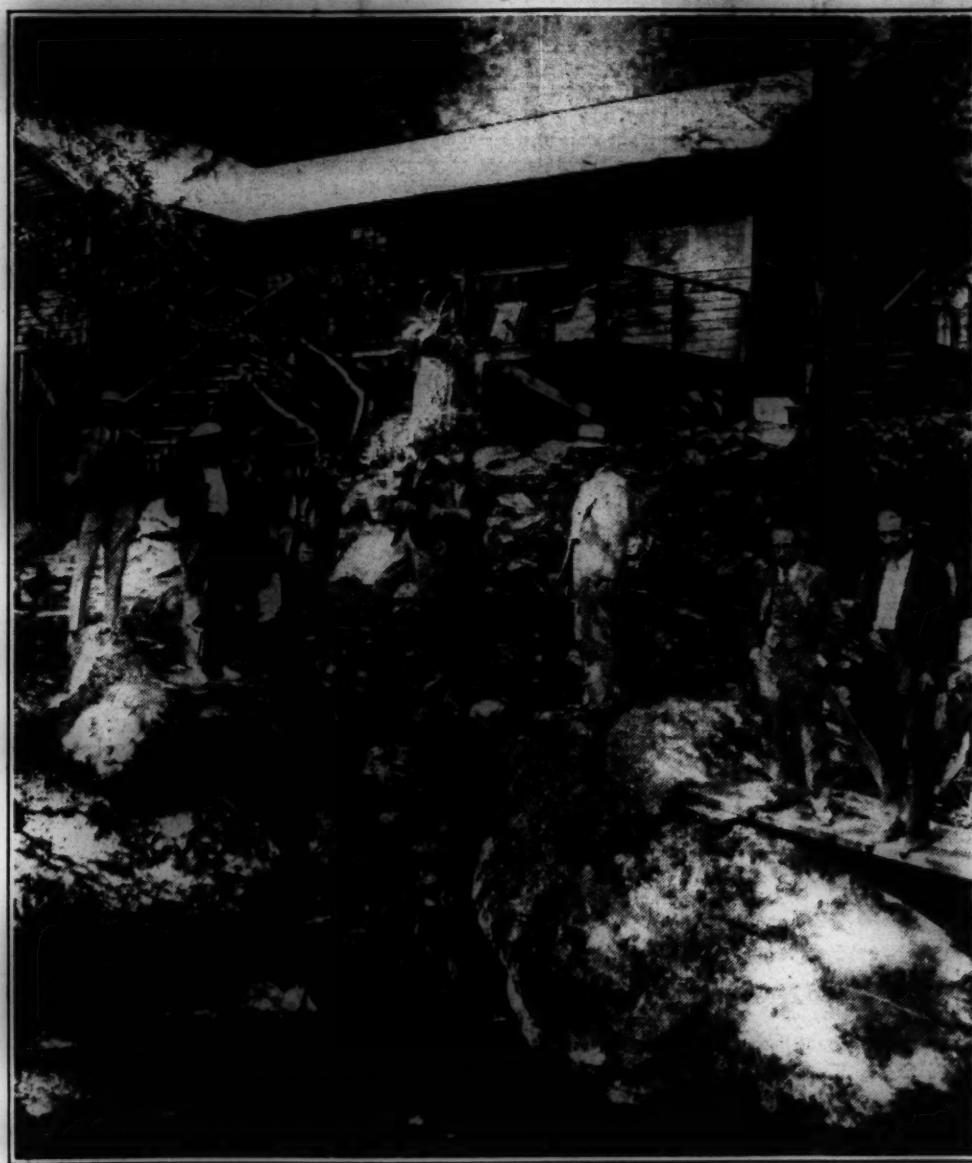
A joint expedition from Harvard University and the United States Bureau of Fisheries will set out from the Boston Navy Yard this week to study the Gulf Stream. The U. S. Albatross II is now being fitted out for the trip, which will require about a month.

The party will study marine zoology and physical oceanography. The study of physical oceanography will be directed at determining the salinity and temperature of the Gulf Stream at various points across the stream, chemical analyses of the water will be made to determine the oxygen content, and cores of the bottom mud will be brought up to enable study of the stratification.

Two thousand fathoms of wire will be carried by the expedition for securing examples of marine life. Large conical tow nets are lowered to about 1000 fathoms and towed five or six hours. The catch must be brought slowly to the surface, for the fish live normally under a pressure of about two tons per square inch. These deep-sea fish are surprisingly small, but their unusual shape and structure makes up for their lack of size.

MONTEVIDEO AIR LINE OPENS
MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (By U. P.)—Air mail and passenger service between Buenos Aires and this city was officially inaugurated Aug. 19 with the arrival of the Washington of the New York, Rio and Buenos Aires Air Line.

Where Guests Help to Build Dams



President Hoover's Camp on the Rapidan in the Virginian Hill Country Looks Rather Deserted by the Men in the Foreground, Who Appear to Have Abandoned the Ease and Comfort of the Porches to Look the Camera in the Eye. Or Perhaps They Are Listening to the Mocking Bird and Wondering Where the President Is. They Are Newspaper Reporters Evidently for Once Not in a Hurry. The Camp is in a Secluded Section of the Wooded Country and is Reached by a Newly Made Winding Road.

Ships on Atlantic Scan Skies
for Monoplane of Swiss Fliers

American Coast Shrouded in Fog During Scheduled Time of Arrival—Lap From Portugal to the Azores Covered in 11½ Hours

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Unlighted for almost 24 hours at noon Aug. 20 two youthful Swiss fliers faced a trip of about 2400 miles to New York, and of about 1350 miles to Cape Race, the eastern tip of Newfoundland, the first land on their course. They hoped to reach Halifax, N. S., 550 miles further, before stopping to refuel.

Although the aviators had good weather from Lisbon to the Azores fogs and westerly winds faced them from here to the American coast. Halifax reported unfavorable flying conditions along that coast, with a dense fog and a moderately heavy rain.

The westward crossing being attempted by the two aviators has been made successfully but once, by a heavier-than-air machine, by the German-Irish trio, Baron von Huenefeld, Capt. Herman Koehl, and Maj. James Fitzmaurice, in the airplane Bremen, from Baldonnel Field, Ireland, to Greenley Island, off the Labrador coast.

FRANCE TO EASE
Overcrowding of
School Program

PARIS—Education is going through a process of reconsideration and reconstruction in France, and one of the more important angles has come before public attention through formation of a commission to study overcrowding of school programs.

Pierre Marraud, Minister of Public Instruction, has publicly declared that the problem has become grave and the situation requires overhaul. The commission is composed of parliamentarians who are specialists in this subject, and professors, teachers and parents.

Instructors in France are among the first to admit the necessity of lightening the schedule of work. The press has become interested and committees of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies have taken up the question. The movement is growing here, particularly since the World War, to give sports a larger place in school programs for both boys and girls and the problem of today is to accommodate these new demands with the old requirements of sound education for which France has won such a name in the world.

M. Marraud's theory is that a plan can be elaborated through which, in the face of the constantly growing number of subjects available for study, the tendency will be increasingly for pupils to specialize more. He has no intention that the well-educated student shall not have a basis what he calls "old classical culture."

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REVISED TARIFF
BILL EXCEEDS
HOOVER. RECIPE

Senate Measure Shows Some Cuts in House Rates, but Also Many Increases

BID FOR FARM VOTE
SEEN IN NEW BOOSTS

Amended Measure Faces Stern Contest on Floor From Progressives and Democrats

By ROBERT S. ALLEN
WASHINGTON—After more than two months of continuous labor revising the Hawley tariff bill majority members of the Senate Finance Committee now find their measure essentially no more acceptable to President Hoover than that enacted by the House.

In his message to the farm relief tariff revision, special session, the President strongly advised a "limited tariff revision." Republican leaders of the House completely disregarded this admonition and reported a tariff measure that boosted upward the whole list of import schedules.

When agricultural interests attacked the bill on the ground that they had not been adequately taken care of, Republican leaders of the House accommodately granted them their demands and on the strength of the "trade" jammed the measure through that chamber without further delay.

Limited Revision Defeated
In spite of widespread criticism of this policy of general upward revision the Republican leaders of the Senate with the votes of the two Democratic senators from Florida defeated by a one-vote margin a Progressive-Democratic proposal to restrict the tariff legislation to agricultural items as suggested by President Hoover and set down to write the tariff bill.

This measure is as sweeping as that of the House and likewise as thoroughly at variance with the expressed wishes of the President. The rate revision formulated by the Republican senators from Florida, although in certain instances apparently under the peak fixed by the House, is as general and the intent of their bill as specific as that of the House.

For instance, the wool schedule is one of the important controversial items; the senators slashed the House figure of 34 cents a pound on raw wool to the existing rate of 31 cents a pound. But on wool grades of cloth they boosted the duty from 8 to 24 cents a pound.

Sugar Duty Still Higher
The Senate bill is replete with similar instances of "duty jockeying." The determined attack upon the House sugar rates was met by the Republicans with slight reductions in both the world and Cuban rates, but still very appreciable increases over the already existing high duty.

In the matter of steel, the committee, after first boosting the duty on manganese ore, mysteriously reversed itself and put the item on the free list by the Senate, although it was made public it was discovered that the duty on pig iron, the manufactured product, had been increased even above the very considerable rise written into the House bill.

Shingles were restored to the free list by the senators, but the tax on the cheaper grades of imported mortars cut from 25 to 10 per cent. But the House rates on hides, shoes and leather were not eliminated, and in fact the duty on leather was even boosted slightly. So likewise were certain phases of the cotton schedule, those applying to the higher qualities of thread, yarn and cloth.

Extremely significant was the quite general increase over even the House rates that the Senate Republicans granted to the controversial agricultural items. Onion growers have been most persistent in their demands for added protection and so it is found that the duty on this commodity was boosted from the 2-cent figure fixed by the House to 2½ cents a pound.

"Right Down the Line" Means Up
Dairy producers have been demanding higher tariff walls: the Senate Republicans responded right down the line, milk from 5 to 6½ cents a gallon, cream from 48 to 56 cents, cheese from 7 to 8 cents a pound. Poultry growers were similarly given higher duties.

The purpose of this liberal treatment of agriculture is to line up the farm bloc vote for the bill. The Republican leaders of the Senate do not propose if they can have their way by "trades" with agriculture to lose the hundreds of industrial items they are really interested in.

In the House, the Republican leaders had to be forced by threat of defeat to open up the list and give the farmers higher rates. Senate Republicans wasted no time in letting the agricultural group know they could have practically what they asked for.

As a matter of fact, however, the farm bloc in the Senate is demanding considerably more than boosts in rates. It wants not only increased tariff protection, but is decidedly opposed to a sweeping upward revision of industrial rates and is insisting that Congress adhere to the President's admonition of a tariff bill confined to agricultural phases only.

Propose Floor Challenge
The farm group through the medium of a Progressive-Democratic lineup proposes to challenge on the

Women's Enterprises and Activities	2
Educational	2
The House Program	2
Gold, Silver, and Power	2
(With German Translation)	2
Theater News of the World	10
Chess	13
In the Ship Lanes	13
Sailor	13
Daily Features	13
Editorials	13

door every schedule in the Senate bill, and to begin this attack with a renewal of the proposal offered by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, and barely deflected by one vote to confine the tariff measure to agricultural items.

If this motion, already offered by Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, is again rejected, then the contest will be staged on each schedule.

The Republican authors of the bill are frankly not very optimistic about its chances. It is generally agreed that there has been a marked falling off of sentiment even among the regular Republicans for a general tariff revision. The ever-mounting tide of business volume coupled with marked hostility to the Republican bill and the fact that many of them face re-election next year has markedly cooled their enthusiasm on the subject.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; David Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania; and James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, formerly four leaders, all preterite high tariff advocates, while admitting that their bill faces extremely precarious prospects, nevertheless are counting heavily on the traditional practice of "log-rolling" between local interests to aid them.

Architects to Study Simpler Building

HAMBURG.—The fifty-fourth general meeting of the Association of German Architects and Engineers, including 53 different societies with 8,000 members will be held in Hamburg Sept. 1-5.

The seventeenth yearly foundation festival of the Hamburg Architects and Engineering Society will be celebrated, officers elected, and lectures delivered by leading members, such as Professor Dr. Schumacher, Haurat Boesling, and Dr. Briske, governmental architect, on subjects including "German Building Activity at Home and in Foreign Lands," "Hamburg's Architectural Development," and "Timeliness in Building."

Prof. Fritz Schumacher, architect of Hamburg, has been named honorary corresponding member of the American Institute of Architects in Washington, D. C.

Contemporary north German architecture expressed in the medium of brick, especially clinker brick, was recently featured at an illustrated lecture given at the University of Hamburg by the German architect, Fritz Hoyer.

The architect emphasized the present tendency toward simplicity, combined with beauty, and praised peasant architecture as a model for the people. He showed hundreds of brick buildings, from farmhouses to apartment buildings showing how brick may be combined into striking effects.

Return of brick as a popular building material has resulted in favorable activity for Germany's brick works. There are now more than 800 factories which produce bricks of the quality more than three times the number existing three years ago.

Disarmament Note Studied by Premier

LOSSENOUTH, Scot. (AP).—The Press Association quoted the British Premier, Ramsay MacDonald, as stating that he was studying a message from Washington which he discussed with Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador, regarding the disarmament conversations. The Premier was quoted as follows:

"General Dawes came up to exchange views with me upon a message from Washington which I am studying. It marks a distinct advance in our conversations."

"A wide conference, let us say a resumption of the Washington Conference before the date now fixed for it, is at the back of our minds all the time," Mr. MacDonald expressed. The next meeting of the Washington Naval Conference is scheduled for 1931.

315,891 VIVISECTIONS IN 1 YEAR IN BRITAIN

LONDON.—Vivisection in Great Britain during 1928, according to statistics just made public, shows an increase of 22,830 cases over 1927, the total number for the year being 315,891. The number of experiments with anesthetics was 14,756, an increase of 1105; and the number of experiments without anesthetics was 300,915, an increase of 21,484.

Nearly 69,000 experiments, it is stated, were performed for Government departments, the Medical Research Council, county councils, municipal corporations, or other public health authorities.

ENVOY TO HOLLAND NAMED

WASHINGTON (AP).—Gerrit J. Diekmann of Michigan, has been appointed Minister to the Netherlands to succeed the present Minister, Richard M. Tobin of California, who has resigned.

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BRITISH EXODUS TO CANADA WILL RECEIVE STUDY

J. H. Thomas in Ottawa to Discuss Immigration With Cabinet

OTTAWA.—J. H. Thomas of the British Cabinet has made an exceedingly good impression on the Cabinet here in his discussions on immigration, trade and commerce and international relations. He is to meet the Cabinet soon, after having had conferences with individual ministers. No definite immigration scheme has yet been proposed, but the general discussions already held are said to have been most satisfactory.

Mr. Thomas has been placed before the Canadian Minister the situation in Great Britain, and in return has listened with interest to information on conditions and possibilities in Canada. There has been no evidence of any attempt to foster British emigration to Canada, which there will be a greater effort to arrive at a basis of selective immigration as against the former unrestricted measures.

Both sides are optimistic that out of the conferences will issue plans for increasing the British immigration to Canada, which will be a greater effort to arrive at a basis of selective immigration as against the former unrestricted measures. No attempt had been made to receive the Atlantic ferry schemes of Lord Lothian and Mr. Amery, but rather the transfer to Canada of British people who have received previous training in agriculture in Great Britain, and have been passed by Canadian immigration officials as suitable for farm life in Canada. Mr. Thomas has also canvassed the possibilities of industrial migration.

ZEPPELIN CHAINS TO LINK UP WORLD NOW BEING FORGED

(Continued from Page 1)

port at Kasumigaura also may be used. This venture calls for a possible extension of the service over the Aleutian Islands to Vancouver and San Francisco.

The only regular stations on the route are Leningrad, Krasnoyarsk, Harbin and probably Moscow. The Zeppelin will be used at the intermediate points. At Krasnoyarsk the idea is to construct a hangar as a permanent base for a reserve airship to be ready in emergencies. The promoter visualizes an arrangement for the transfer of passengers to Berlin from airplanes all over Europe to meet departing dirigible liners bound for the Orient. Two airships of the Zeppelin type are considered essential equipment with a third craft in reserve. Four sailings monthly each way are planned.

If all European mail for the Far East could be obtained for the airship, returns would be paid on estimated investment of \$200,000.

Hamburg-American Group Backs Atlantic Air Line

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger. (AP).—The present world fight of the Graf Zeppelin, it is learned from reliable sources, was a technical demonstration to prove the practicability of regular international dirigible service in which American capitalists, the Zeppelin Works and the Hamburg-American Steamship Line would co-operate.

Dr. Schmidt, secretary of the Zeppelin Works, is sailing shortly for America to pave the way for negotiations in New York with an American financial group for establishing international dirigible service between Europe, South America and North America, possibly beyond the east coasts.

It was intimated that the present flight was the outcome of preparatory discussions months ago that Dr. Eckener had with the Hamburg-American Line and the American group of financiers. The latter was said to have demanded such a flight as proof that the modern airship is sufficiently perfected technically to maintain a regular service.

The declared success of these negotiations will have an important bearing on the future of the Zeppelin works, which will then be concerned exclusively with construction of ships, either at Friedrichshafen or some other south German point. Headquarters of the air service would be transferred either to north Germany or to the United States. In view of the fact that Dr. Eckener, in previous discussions in America, had proposed for the formation of this service a German-American company. The Zeppelin Works would contribute the technical equipment and the Hamburg-American Line its present world organization, and the American group the financial backing. It was hinted that a number of American transportation companies were included in the group which had been interested in the project.

Graf Zeppelin Scheduled to Tackle Pacific Aug. 22

TOKYO (AP).—The Graf Zeppelin, conqueror of one ocean and two continents, is being prepared for the conquest of another sea and another continent, and completion of its round-the-world trip.

Lodged safely within the German constructed hangar at Kasumigaura, the giant dirigible was gone over carefully by workmen, who again tested every inch of its fabric, restarted motors and listened to them hum, and sought possible weaknesses which may have developed on its flight across the Pacific.

Thursday at dawn (Wednesday mid-afternoon, eastern standard time), barring adverse weather or other contingencies, the Zeppelin will be taken from the hangar and started on the third lap of its globe-circling cruise, from Tokyo to Los Angeles, across the Pacific north of the Hawaiian group, down the American coast from Seattle, a distance of about 6,470 miles.

From Los Angeles after a brief stop the airship will fly the 2,500 miles across the Continent to Lakehurst, N. J., completing the trip be-

gun Wednesday night Aug. 7, with the start from Lakehurst for Friedrichshafen, Ger. It will have then flown about 19,000 miles. The same crew of 40 that made the start at Friedrichshafen will be on board, but four of the passengers brought here from the dirigible's Lake Constance home will quit the craft, leaving but 16 of the original passengers. The sailing list may be filed at this port.

Germany Hails Zeppelin as Messenger of Peace

BERLIN.—Germans are celebrating the Graf Zeppelin's nonstop flight from Friedrichshafen to Tokyo as a deed promoting peace. What diplomatic skill failed to do—let us regard the world as an entity—this airship has done for Germany.

Lord Thomson, Minister for Air, urged the need of arriving at some common method of communicating with ships. There is little doubt, he said, that the example of the British Empire in this respect would be followed by most of the maritime countries of the world. "In regard to aviation meteorology, we have

Tokyo today is "The Hague," this paper continues. The joy which mankind is experiencing today about this flight is also the liquidation of war. Two cultures—West and East—have been connected by a bridge in four days. So far as Germany is concerned, this paper concludes, it can rejoice that once more German fruit has ripened next to many fruits other nations have contributed to the world in general.

German Flying Boat Plans Transatlantic Air Service

TRAVEMÜNDE, Ger. (AP).—A big Rohrbach-Romar flying boat taken over by the Luftfahrt air lines for a proposed transatlantic service from Germany to South America, has started a 15-hour test flight. The flying boat will touch England, Norway, Denmark and Finland on her present test, which will be followed by a 25-hour flight to either Iceland or the Cape Verde Islands.

Log of the Zeppelin

By the Associated Press (All time in Eastern Standard)

Aug. 7, 10:40 p. m.—Left Lakehurst, N. J.

Aug. 10, 7:30 a. m.—Landed at Friedrichshafen, completing first lap of round-the-world flight in 55 hours 24 minutes.

Aug. 14, 10:34 p. m.—Left Friedrichshafen.

Aug. 15, 4:30 a. m.—Passed over Berlin. 2:30 p. m., crossed the Soviet frontier near Dwinsk, (Duenaburg, Latvia).

Aug. 16, 3:30 a. m.—Passed over Vyksa, 600 miles east of Moscow. 10:30 a. m., dropped postcards at Kizel, in the Ural, on the Siberian border.

Aug. 17, 7:40 a. m.—First direct message to Tokyo gave position as 750 miles west of Yakutsk.

Aug. 18, 1 a. m. (approximate). Reached eastern coast of Asia at Port of Ajian on the Sea of Okhotsk. 11 a. m., Crossed Russo-Japanese frontier at Saghalien, following Gulf of Tartary south; 6 p. m., passed over Mororan, Hokkaido, Japan, 11:30, passed over Shigomae, Rikuzen Prefecture.

Aug. 19, 1:50 a. m.—Sighted over Kasumigaura, naval airbase. 2:35 a. m., flew over Tokyo. 4:27 a. m., landed at Kasumigaura Airport, completing trip of 6500 miles in 101 hours 55 minutes.

Navy to Aid Graf Zeppelin

WASHINGTON (AP).—Special weather forecasts will be transmitted twice daily from the San Francisco Weather Bureau to the Graf Zeppelin on its flight across the Pacific from Tokyo to Los Angeles. Arrangements for this service were made by the Navy.

Children in Ceylon Eat in Picnic Fashion

COLOMBO, Ceylon.—One of the most picturesque sights in Ceylon nowadays is that afforded by the mass feeding of children.

As a result of a recent ordinance "no employer shall knowingly employ for work on estates any child below the age of 10, or knowingly permit such a child to be employed" and further, "a good meal of curry and rice must be issued to each child under the age of 10 years, resident on the estate and related to Indian laborers employed thereon, or an issue of rice must be made to the parents or guardians of any such child, at the rate of one-eighth of a bushel monthly per child." There follows a recommendation that "estates are strongly advised to adopt the alternative of providing cooked meals to insure that the food goes to the children."

The children's feeding time, therefore, has become a daily institution on practically every estate in Ceylon. Rice is cooked in large cauldrons, and two curries are prepared consisting of one fish curry and one vegetable curry. Each child provides himself or herself with some form of plate. It may be a brass bowl; it may be an enamel plate, or it may even be a plantain leaf freshly gathered on the way to the daily feast.

There, they seat themselves on the ground in rows or in a circle, it is most convenient for the cook in charge, and each child is served a liberal portion of the savory fare.

No spoon or fork is required by these children of nature, but with deft, quick movements they use their fingers to knead the rice and curries into small balls, which are quickly conveyed to their mouths. Before their daily meal, it is not an uncommon sight to see a group of native children diving into a stream, from which they emerge, shaking themselves like so many water spaniels. A quick scamper in the tropical sun and they are gone dry and ready to enjoy the fare provided for them.

DEMOCRATS TO LIMIT AID

RICHMOND, Va. (AP).—Virginia Democratic headquarters in a formal statement declares "No money has been, or will be accepted from or through the National Democratic Committee or any of its officers, or side of Virginia," for the conduct of the Virginia state campaign.

STATIONS TO AID AIR NAVIGATION URGED IN LONDON

Meteorological System Proposed to Act in Place of Ships' Charts

LONDON.—Meteorologists from all parts of the British Empire have opened a conference here to consider weather forecasting, particularly with reference to the needs of aviation and agriculture.

Lord Thomson, Minister for Air, urged the need of arriving at some common method of communicating with ships. There is little doubt, he said, that the example of the British Empire in this respect would be followed by most of the maritime countries of the world. "In regard to aviation meteorology, we have

included in considerable activity during the past few years it is desired to co-ordinate all the information we have gathered and obtain some standard for regulating the service throughout the Empire.

"Knowledge of meteorology is a real need for the success of our air transport. I think that in years to come ships and airplanes may be guided by meteorological stations, just as ships at sea are now navigated by charts, but that cannot be effected without great improvement in our meteorological knowledge. One of the important functions of the Empire today is to get the best meteorological service possible, and that will naturally be a world-wide service."

Dr. George Clarke Simpson, director of the British Meteorological Office, and expert on atmospheric electricity, discussing polar exploration, said: "If there is going to be a definite attempt to investigate the meteorology of the polar regions, north and south, in 1932, British natural scientists must be prepared to participate. We shall approach Canada and Australia about sending out expeditions. The conference sessions are private, but a communiqué will be issued daily until the adjournment Sept. 2.

Reparations Experts at The Hague Differ on Value of Offer to Britain

(Continued from Page 1)

Belgium. Settlement here depends, therefore, on what sacrifices these powers are prepared to make.

Greece Protests

Greece, represented here by Eleutherios Venizelos, is protesting that she ought to obtain more under the Young plan. Greece has had great difficulty in finding necessary money to complete settlement of her refugees, and maintains that she has been unfairly treated because her war debts are not covered by reparations payments. It seems hard to Mr. Venizelos that a small country like Greece, which has had to bear such sacrifices during the war and in the settlement of 1,500,000 refugees, should be called on to accept less than the total of her debts, although some large powers are getting more than their war debts covered.

Until the chief delegates have considered the report from the experts, the conference will mark time. Aristide Briand, Prime Minister of France, and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, German Foreign Minister, are getting restless. They protest that they ought to go home to consult their Governments before going to Geneva for the tenth session of the League of Nations.

Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, also would like to return to London before setting out for Geneva, and as the Council of the League meets next week, The Hague conference cannot last much longer.

The British still maintain their optimism as to settlement being reached before the end of the week, but the general opinion is that there will be adjournment.

Rhine Evacuation Discussed

Conversations about evacuation of the Rhineland have continued, and the Germans, although they insist, will pay the claims for compensation and damages to the occupied area if they can get an early date fixed for evacuation. M. Briand agrees that preparations for evacuation of the French troops should be made, but he has not fixed a conditional date for final evacuation. It is said that he reasons that the French military staff desires to move in bloc in order to avoid its dispersal, for they regard it as essential that these troops should be kept together as a unit.

In regard to the success of the conference, the British are considering the possible bearing of a breakdown here on the Anglo-American naval conversations and hope for a five-power conference next year for reduction of naval armaments. The United States it is argued, may be less inclined to agree or enter such a conference if Anglo-French relations are disturbed by a contest about reparations and the European outlook is clouded by continuance of the Rhineland occupation.

It is not easy to get the American reaction to what is going on here, but there is reason to believe the British Foreign Office is alive to these considerations.

Effect on Reich's Politics Feared if Session Fails

BERLIN.—While Germany does not believe there is ground to be pessimistic about the reparations conference at The Hague, it cannot be denied that the long-term deliberations are disturbed by a contest about reparations and the European outlook is clouded by continuance of the Rhineland occupation.

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Use of Army Prison to Relieve Crowding

WASHINGTON.—Through co-operation of the War Department, President Hoover has effected a temporary solution of the problem of overcrowding in the federal prisons.

It is proposed to use the army prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., a model establishment with a capacity of 1600, to relieve conditions in the federal penitentiaries, particularly those at Atlanta and Leavenworth.

At present the military prison at Fort Leavenworth, under army jurisdiction, contains only 600 men. The other two army prisons, Alcatraz, in California, and Governor's Island, in New York, are also only partly occupied. By distributing the long-term military prisoners at Fort Leavenworth between these two army prisons and the short-term men in some of the army post prisons where vacancies exist, it will be possible to utilize the Fort Leavenworth institution entirely as a civil prison.

APPEALS FOR RELIEF DECREASE IN BRITAIN

LONDON.—Reduction in the number of persons receiving Poor Law relief in England and Wales is recorded in a report by the Ministry of Health.

The total number of such indigents on Jan. 1 last was 1,240,866, a decrease of 124,025 since the same date in the preceding year. The decrease is relatively greatest in London, where it fell by 17.4 per cent.

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Young Nations Are Exploring 'Whys' of Government Through Experiments

(Continued from Page 1)

parliamentary and party processes have been considerably sacrificed.

4. Since the war as many democracies have succumbed to dictatorship as despotisms to democracies. Before the war there were five empires, 17 monarchies, some absolutist, and nine republics. After the war, one empire, 11 constitutional monarchies and 16 republics. The population of the republics is today double that of the monarchies.

5. On the other side of this picture there are today permanent or provisional dictatorships in a third of these republics and constitutional monarchies; namely, Italy, Spain, Turkey, Portugal, Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Yugoslavia, Estonia, Bulgaria, and while others, like the key state of Europe—Germany and its neighbor, Austria—hover, as Mr. Young said, on the brink of dictatorship, other states, such as Greece, gayly dive in and out.

Socialism and Nationalism. Underlying the dominant constitutional changes in Europe today are the two forces of socialism and nationalism. Mr. Young submitted, and it was his belief that the two internationalisms are now in the ascendancy.

Mr. Young developed in some detail his thesis as to the curious analogy between the federation of the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union, pointing out that the nature of the federation of both is one of an organization of sovereign states bound together on fundamentally the same basis.

As to the international development of the British Commonwealth, Mr. Young felt that the foresaw such probabilities as home rule for Wales and Scotland, provincial parliaments, a permanent Imperial Council, and finally an industrial parliament subordinate to the House of Commons.

Dr. William E. Rappard, while dissenting from Mr. Young's placing of the socialist and nationalist forces in entire juxtaposition, concluded that "as I am in fundamental agreement it is difficult to admit he is wrong."

Jaroslav Novak, Czechoslovakian Consul-General in New York, said that the newer European republics were achieving a liberation for the minority peoples and that they were determined to establish an enduring "closed season" on wars.

Forces Making for Change. "We find in Europe after the war two definite forces making for a break in the continuity of political development, in the constitutions of the European continent," Mr. Young said.

"One has the appearance of being revolutionary—aspirations as it does to elaborate and establish new forms of democracy—as such as for example Bolshevism, or Fascism."

"The other has a reactionary aspect—aiming as it does at a revival of personal government, militarist dictatorships or monarchies. Between these two a majority of moderate opinion clings to the old conventions. The dynamic forces driving events are in the first place Socialism and in the second place Nationalism."

"We find that the Soviet experiment is a native product to parallel as to be impossible of transplantation, and that the Soviets are slowly changing from theoretic Communism to a practical collectivism not so very different from that which western peoples will in time establish. Western democracies have something to learn and nothing to fear from these experiments."

Italy Taken as Pattern. "The Italian experiments in a corporate state based on syndicalism are likely to lead other Latin states to try similar substitutes for parliamentary government."

Paris (AP).—The Havas Agency (French) quoted a special dispatch to Echo de Paris from The Hague affirming that the French Premier, Aristide Briand, had accepted evacuation of the second occupied zone on the Rhine by the end of December.

In conversations with the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Gustav Stresemann, M. Briand also discussed evacuation of the third occupied zone.

The Echo de Paris, which is usually well informed on French Foreign Office news, said M. Briand requested a rather long delay on evacuation of the Third Zone. He informed Dr. Stresemann that France was not prepared to broach the question of the Saar region, where a plebiscite will be held in 1934.

Japanese Naval Views Sought

TOKYO (AP).—Capt. Saduro Sato of the Naval Affairs Bureau has been ordered to London to exchange views on disarmament questions with Tameo Matsudaira, Japanese Ambassador in London. It is understood that Captain Sato will explain the details of recent Japanese naval deliberations between the Foreign Office and the navy.

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GIVE CHILD PART IN WORLD'S WORK. EDUCATOR URGES

School Classes for Only Part Time Proposed at New Education Parley

By W. W. HILL, Editor, Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich., Aug. 19.—Children should not be required to spend all their time in purely educational work, but should be allowed to join in the productive work which is going on in the world, declared Prof. J. H. Flinn at a parley of the National Education Association here today. The parley is the first of a series of parleys of the National Education Association to be held in Flint, Mich., during the week ending Aug. 25.

Professor Flinn prefers the plan of allowing boys and girls of that age and up to 18 to work part of the time and go to school part of the time. His view is that school is not sufficiently real and interesting to the child. All children, he said, "have to be doing real things. The boy who is working once a week in a manufacturing room attached to his school, does not regard that as real work. Why set school girls to clear a model room 10 times a week, he asked, when there are thousands of real homes urgently needing the attention of girls?"

Children have, by modern legislation, been given the right to play at the expense of the community, they should now be given the right to work, which would satisfy an equally strong desire, emancipating the children from working for wages.

Teachers as Craftsmen
The community has confined them to scholastic pursuits and has not recognized their desire to participate in productive work. Children should be brought into contact with farm and garden, workshop and business. Teachers need to be craftsmen as well as scholars and artists, but it should be as honorable for a teacher to wear overalls or use a pick and shovel, as it is for the engineer or officer. Professor Flinn would not have children neglect ordinary school subjects. But he would have the child earnestly engaged and interested, and all-round development, he believed, would follow.

In another address, G. Ellis, also of England, declared it is time for educationalists to advance to the great task of "breaking down the barriers that divide the people of the world, barriers of caste and class, of color, race and nationality."

Mr. Ellis showed how the English educational system today is defective from the point of view of national unity. It has plainly marked lines of class cleavage, he said, inherited from a former age. In the nineteenth century the great English public schools were reserved for the aristocracy and landed class. The trading and manufacturing class, however, obtained access to these schools, and, at a more recent date, secondary schools were opened to the children of poor parents by a system of free places, but this still only benefits a few.

Equality in Education
Mr. Ellis pointed out that the system of compulsory universal education, which was started with the utilitarian motives of eradicating illiteracy, is developing inevitably a wider function. Schools which have been serving the purposes of different social classes, he continued, are tending, by reason of the enlightenment they afford, to arouse a sense of democracy in the community. There is arising also, in consequence, a strong demand for equality of educational opportunity for all children.

New Education is helping this movement by its emphasis on the child's natural interests, he declared, and the release of the child's faculties and powers, such a view of child

development being indifferent to considerations of social status and independent of race or nationality. Administrators, too, are preparing the way, he said, for a new era of equality in education. Their work takes the form of abolition of school fees, bringing all schools under a single administrative control, a leveling up of physical amenities in the schools attended hitherto by the mass of the people, and discouragement of military organizations.

Loan Societies Help British Own Homes

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—A change profoundly affecting the domestic life of the people of Great Britain has taken place in the last few years. Before the war the majority of Englishmen lived in rented dwellings. Now they are becoming house owners.

The change is due partly to the operation of laws restricting the amount of rent which landlords are allowed to ask, and partly to improved labor conditions which have increased the number of those in a position to build homes for themselves. It is reflected in enormous growth of building societies which advance money for erecting houses on mortgage.

These societies, since 1919, according to official figures published by their national association, have increased their share capital and deposits from £73,000,000 to £250,000,000, and the amounts annually advanced on mortgage from £14,000,000 to almost £25,000,000.

CATAPULTED PLANES HASTEN SHIPS' MAIL

NEW YORK (AP).—Catapulted from incoming steamships, two aircraft speeded arrival of European mail Aug. 20. From the North German Lloyd liner Bremen, 200 miles from shore, the seaplane New York brought in five sacks of mail. Delivery of 2000 letters and postcards was hastened by about six hours.

An amphibian plane from the French liner Ile de France, near Ambrose light, landed with mail, photographs and films, after making a 30-mile trip in 42 minutes. A customs inspector quickly passed the plane's cargo and the two bags of mail were hurried to the general post office.

NEW AIR STAFF CHIEF APPOINTED IN BRITAIN

LONDON.—Air Chief Marshal Sir John M. Salmund has been appointed to succeed Sir Hugh Trenchard as chief of air staff. Sir John has been chief of the Air Force since 1914 and commanded the Air Force in France. In 1918, of the air defense in Great Britain, and adviser to Australia in the organization of its air force here.

FIRE CAUSES CANCELING OF LINER PARIS'S TRIP

HAVRE, France (AP).—Sailing of the French liner Paris, set for Aug. 20, was canceled owing to a fire on board which did damage estimated at \$3,000,000.

More than 1000 Americans booked for passage to New York on the liner will have to delay their crossings, most of them for a week or more since other available steamships already have full sailing lists.

HAVERHILL SHOE MEN SETTLE LONG STRIKE

HAVERHILL, Mass. (AP).—A three-year agreement between the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association and the Shoe Workers' Protective Union became effective when it was signed here Aug. 19, thus ending an 11-week strike involving 6000 operatives and 30 factories.

The agreement, which retains the present wages and hours and provides for arbitration of differences, was signed by Frederick Cooper for the manufacturers and by Thomas Downhiz for the operatives.

Jack Chooses a New Bean Stalk



This Forest Fire Lookout in the State of Washington Is Built Like a Martin House on the Top of a Great Douglas Fir. It Is Reached by a Slender Spiral Ladder So Thin It Can Scarcely Be Seen in the Picture.

TOWERING TREE PROVES BREEZY LOOKOUT POST

Perched on Top of 170-Foot Trunk, Watchman Guards Forest Against Fire

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ABERDEEN, Wash.—Rock-a-bye woodsman in the tree top, when the wind blows the lookout will rock. . . . But there is no bough to break, and steel cables prevent the lookout from falling in any weather in this rugged forest watch tower, erected in the Quinalt Indian Reservation, not many miles from here.

Through co-operation between the forestry branch of the United States Indian Service and the Hobi Timber Company, this house in the trees is doing sentinel duty against forest fires. Last spring a "human fly" went 170 feet up a 200-foot Douglas fir which stood on raised ground, and "topped" the tree. There remained a sheer, clear trunk, more than eight feet thick at the base and upward of a yard in diameter at the top.

At the summit of this great column of wood was erected a lookout station upon four railroad ties, bolted to the trunk. The house is about seven feet square, and the top of the trunk ends some four feet through the floor to provide a table. Watchers climb aloft to this house in the sky by means of the most sketchy of spiral staircases. Steel rods an inch in diameter have been driven into the trunk at regular intervals, forming a spiral about the tree. Through eyelets in the outer point of these a steel cable has been threaded, securely fastened at the top, and then drawn down and anchored at the base. The tenders in place and push them tighter than ever into the trunk.

The house is gassed in with three windows on a side. The tree itself is securely guyed by three wire ropes running from the top of the trunk to the base of other trees near by. To the heights of this little house a lookout man employed by the Government ascends each morning and remains on duty until after dark, scanning the 40 miles of surrounding territory within his range with powerful binoculars. A puff of smoke meets his gaze he has but to consult the Osborne fire finder upon his natural table to locate it with remarkable exactness, and then telephone the news to fire fighters within the area.

TOY AIRPLANES GIVE CHAUTAUQUANS JOY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO (AP).—Junior aviation has found its way into the Chautauqua circuit. Terence Vincent, author of several books on miniature aircraft, has just completed 10 weeks on the Chautauqua platform, visiting 12 states, making toy airplanes. Starting with four pieces of wood, two ordinary paper clips, four rubber bands and a long piece of rubber for the motor, he cut out the wood bent the clips and fashioned a flying machine in 15 minutes.

LABOR CODE OPPOSED BY MEXICAN WORKERS

MEXICO CITY (AP).—A general strike throughout Mexico in event

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FASCISTS' COUP EXPECTED AFTER AUSTRIAN CLASH

Social Democrats Blame Former Chancellor for Political Unrest

VIENNA.—A decree issued by Provincial Governors in Austria prohibiting open air assemblies of armed men during the summer months has given the population a respite from demonstrations by the Social Democratic Schutzbund and the Christian Social Heimwehr, and from street encounters which generally followed them.

It is almost impossible to decide the responsibility of the St. Lorenzen clash, Aug. 19, but it seems clear that the Social Democrats, celebrating the tenth anniversary of their local organization, were attacked by the Christian Socialists. This was the most serious incident of its kind since the July riots in 1927.

The incident is regarded as significant in view of the atmosphere of uncertainty and suspicion pervading Austrian internal politics, and the constant rumors that the Heimwehr, or Fascists, are preparing a coup d'état in the autumn. Military activities of the Fascists have included the purchase and distribution of ammunition to followers, recently exposed by the Social Democratic organ Arbeiter Zeitungs and still uncontradicted. For months public opinion has demanded complete disarmament of all political bodies, but the central Government so far has taken no active steps to comply. The Chancellor, Ernest Streckerwitz, recently declared the matter should work itself out, but there is great cleavage on the subject within his own Christian Socialist Party.

The Fascist organization of Heimwehr is called an inheritance from Dr. Ignatz Seipel's régime. It is commonly alleged that Dr. Seipel, former Chancellor, who still gives the movement his strongest support, would like to use it to force Parliament's hand to alter the constitution, particularly so as to strengthen the powers of the President. Dr. Seipel would then attempt to become President. In Austria the former

CHINESE CENSOR MAIL

NANKING (AP).—In order to prevent Communists from using the mails for the promotion of subversive activities in China, the Ministry of Communications has imposed strict censorship on all postal matter in the Russian language. All Russian mail referring to political and military subjects will be detained.

WATER Morning in Ronda

Who knows Spain and does not know Ronda? The Romans and Moors knew it long ago, and marks of their presence remain. Ronda is noted for its old, high bridge that spans the Tajo, and for other structures, but its life is as interesting as its architecture. The city's water is delivered in jugs which are carried in panniers on the backs of burros. The "milkman" too, drives his goats through the streets and milks yours before yours door.

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Chancellor is regarded as a great hindrance to internal political peace because when in office he refused to take steps to remove this danger, and since he has continued encouraging the Fascists. Meetings of workers' representatives here have concluded that it is useless to make more appeals to the Government for complete disarmament; they say they must be prepared to defend the workers' interest.

SOVIETS DEMAND DISARMING OF WHITE RUSSIANS

(Continued from Page 1)

the Nanking and Mukden governments.

Tanks and Planes Arrive
Mukden dispatches reported tanks, airplanes and searchlights on the way to the front, and Tass, the official Russian news agency, citing reports from Harbin, added that Chinese authorities had permitted the formation of new White Guard detachments on the frontier. C. T. Wang, Chinese Foreign Minister, said at Nanking that if the 60,000 troops already ordered to Manchuria were insufficient, other thousands would be sent.

A group of Chinese general staff officers were said by Tass to have arrived at Pogradichaya, at the eastern terminus of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Tass charged mistreatment of Soviet prisoners in Manchuria, and said the German consuls visiting the camps had found them ill-clothed, ill-fed, and generally badly treated.

Despite these threatening aspects of the international situation, they were not believed to point inevitably to war. On the contrary each government seemed attempting to disclaim the onus of starting a conflict.

New Intervention Move by Washington Possible

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—A new move by the Department of State to move off impending engagements in the Manchurian trouble zone between China and Russia may develop shortly, depending on reports coming to the capital from confidential agents in the Orient. So far, the alarmist statements received by newspapers have not been substantiated in reports to the department, which declares that its confidential news from agents relates to massing of troops and minor clashes, but of no first rate engagement. The State Department still believes that war may be averted in the Orient, although the picture has grown noticeably more gloomy in the last 48 hours.

NATION'S AIR PROGRAM DECLARED OBSOLETE

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP).—Representative W. Frank James of Michigan, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, announced here that he would ask Congress to scrap the five-year military air construction program on the ground that it has become obsolete.

"Aviation is coming so fast that we are left at a standstill," he said. "Where \$5,000,000 was authorized before, \$50,000,000 is needed now." Mr. James is making a tour of the nation by air. He has covered 50,600 miles by airplane in two years.

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Waterway Project Drafted in England in Program to Add to Employment

Reconstruction Scheme Involving £400,000 Offered Under Act Intended to Expand British Industry—Fleet of Power Barges Proposed

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—W. H. Curtis, chairman of the Grand Union Canal Company which controls 240 miles of waterways between London and Birmingham, announces application has been made under the development (loan guarantees and grants) act of 1929 to enable the company to embark on a development and reconstruction scheme of an estimated cost of £400,000. Main proposals include deepening and widening of canals, reconstruction of bridges, and provision for a new fleet of mechanically-propelled barges.

"This is one of the earliest responses," said Mr. Curtis, "to the recent invitation extended by the Minister of Transport to submit

schemes under the Development Act. The act provides for granting financial assistance to development schemes calculated to benefit industry and relieve unemployment. We expect our scheme to take not less than three years to complete. It would be a means of providing work for a large number of unemployed."

"The scheme has a great bearing on the future of canal traffic between London and the Midlands. Widening of the locks, for example, would obviate transferring goods from river barges to canal boats. Instead, we should have canal boats capable of entering the Thames, being loaded direct from steamers, then proceeding straight to Birmingham, Leicester and other midland cities."

MEXICAN-AMERICAN WATER QUESTION UP

MEXICO CITY (By E. P.).—Effects of the Boulder Dam project on Mexican interests in Lower California and flood control of both the Rio Grande and Colorado Rivers are being discussed here by the American-Mexican sections of the International Water Commission.

The International Boundary Commission is also in session, but the water commission meeting is expected to deal with the more pressing problems.

Eventually, the work of the experts is to result in a treaty between Mexico and the United States by which water rights will be equitably distributed. For more than a year both nations' authorities have been gathering data on which each will present claims for the allotment of water for irrigation and other purposes.

LONDON STUDIES PLAN TO PREVENT FLOODING

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON.—A scheme to prevent the periodic flooding of seven miles of low-lying land between Leigh and the Manchester ship canal at Hollis Green, and to lower the level of Leigh flash, a big lake caused by colliery subsidence which frequently inundates the surrounding country, has been started here.

The work is expected to take two years and the cost will be borne by the Lancashire County Council, Leigh Corporation, and other authorities and landowners concerned.

World Moose Plan Child City in Wales

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Plans to construct a Child City in Wales, probably near Cardiff, similar to that now maintained by the Loyal Order of Moose at Moosehart, Ill., were announced at a banquet given in honor of the British delegates to the forty-first annual convention of the order's Supreme Lodge of the World, in session here.

Sixty representatives of the 112 Moose lodges in Great Britain who are here plan to make an extended visit to Moosehart at the close of the convention to make a comprehensive survey of the community where more than 2500 orphaned children and 500 widowed mothers are guests of the Moose, according to Sir John Daniel of Cardiff, Grand Dictator of Great Britain.

While tentative plans have been made for the construction of the first units of the Child City in Wales, it is announced that the institution probably will not be completed until 1932. In addition to this announcement, one that a boy's village to be used for the segregation of boys between the ages of 8 and 12 will be established at Moosehart, was made.

SACCO-VANZETTI STRIKE OFF

MONTEVIDEO.—Uruguay (AP).—A general strike of 24 hours' duration, ordered by the Communist Party for Aug. 23, anniversary of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, has apparently collapsed. Leading labor unions refused to adhere to the strike summons.

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ROCHESTER COST OF GOVERNMENT CUT BY MANAGER

Savings in First Two Years
Estimated at \$500,000—
Work Reorganized

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Elimination of political favoritism and reorganization of municipal administration machinery by the city manager have in two years saved the city of Rochester \$500,000, besides inaugurating and carrying on one of the largest public improvement programs in the history of the city, according to supporters of this type of municipal government.

During the course of its first two-year term and the election of a new council, the new government has, according to City Hall figures, operated all save one of its bureaus within their budgets, reduced current expenses by saving utilized every city employee by a reorganization of positions, and turned over the savings to the mounting costs of city government.

Heavy Demands for Relief
The Bureau of Charities alone exceeded its expense quota, due chiefly to demands made upon it in late winter and spring.

Savings accrued mainly through reorganization of two tax-paying departments for one each year, thereby assuring the city sufficient operating expenses for the first four months and eliminating subsequent current expense borrowing. Under the old charter the city regularly borrowed and paid interest on from \$500,000 to \$1,500,000 a month for that period.

Establishment of a municipal central storehouse for supplies and elimination of political favoritism in purchases also have been credited with saving heavily toward reduction in expense. More extensive use of the discount system in purchasing, reorganization of fiscal affairs to cut down charges on municipal indebtedness and establishment of a new accounting system also have been listed.

City Planner Retained
For the first time in the history of Rochester a city planner has been retained and a planning commission composed of leading citizens, serving without pay, organized to plan a city development. The planner, Harland Bartholomew, well known for his work in other cities, is mapping a street system, a park program and

viewing suggestions for the proposed civic center which will stand at the Genesee River.

The city manager system was inaugurated in Rochester Jan. 1, 1928, after a self-organized citizens' committee had carried on a successful campaign for a new charter. Under the system the Council of nine members elects one of its number as mayor and hires a city manager, to whom it hands the reins of administration. Stephen B. Story is the first City Manager and Joseph C. Wilson the first Mayor.

New Rented Car Law to Curb Bootlegging

Bootleggers and rum-runners using hired automobiles or boats for illicit transportation of liquor, are liable to further penalties in the form of a fine of \$1000 or imprisonment of not more than one year, under the terms of a Massachusetts law which goes into effect Tuesday.

"Whoever shall use, rent, lease or mortgage personal property as a container or implement of sale of intoxicating liquor contrary to law," reads the act, "shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$1000 or by imprisonment for not more than one year."

Originally designed to protect the holders of liens on automobiles seized for violation of the liquor laws, the law is amended to give, in addition to its major purpose, a further check upon the illegal transportation and sale of liquor.

In view of the fact that a majority of bootleggers and rum-runners use hired equipment, it is expected that the law will have a wide effect.

GANNETT COMPANY TAKES OVER PAPERS

NEW YORK—Control of the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, established in 1841, has just been vested by Frank E. Gannett in the Gannett Company, Inc., as a holding company managing the third largest newspaper chain in America. Transfer of the property is in keeping with the policy announced several weeks ago by Mr. Gannett, who bought the Eagle last January.

Control also has been passed to the company by Mr. Gannett of the Albany Evening News, Knickerbocker Press, Ithaca Journal-News, Malone Telegram and Ogdensburg Republican-Journal, all of which were personal holdings of the publisher.

MRS. WILLEBRANDT SUE FOR NEWSPAPER LIBEL

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and the Current News Features Company, were made defendants in a \$1,000,000 libel suit filed here by Gus O. Nations, former chief of the St. Louis Federal Prohibition Enforcement Unit.

Mr. Nations charges her articles on prohibition and its enforcement were intended to make the public understand that he, while acting as federal prohibition agent in St. Louis, had been guilty of official misconduct in connection with the Griesbeck brewery case.

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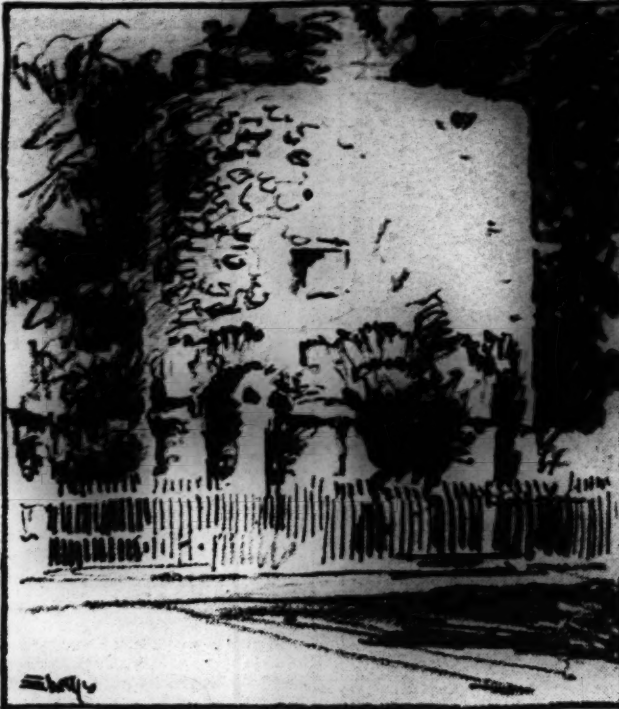
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A Mill Without a Name



Old Mill, Newport, R. I.

This 'Norse' Tower Is so Ancient It Can't Remember Its Birthdays

Every week day during July and August, The Christian Science Monitor publishes an illustrated historical sketch, briefly describing places of interest to visitors at the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary celebration in the summer of 1930.

Who built the Old Stone Mill in Newport, R. I.? The question has been asked by thousands, and all sorts of answers have been suggested, but nothing has ever been done to fix the origin of the mill beyond question. Some say that wandering Vikings used to build religious structures that looked just like it, but again no proof is forthcoming.

There is one theory about the old mill which seems reasonable. Perhaps Governor Benedict Arnold built it in the seventeenth century, employing an English type of architecture. In Arnold's will, dated 1677, there is a note concerning "my stone built mill."

This Benedict Arnold was successor to Roger Williams as Governor of the colony. His son was "Benedict of Newport, Gentleman." A grandson was Benedict of Newport, cooper.

Schneider Cup Entry Depends on Tests

WASHINGTON (AP)—David S. Ingalls, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Aeronautics, has announced that unless a satisfactory test flight of the new, Lieut. Alford Williams' racing seaplane Mercury would not be sent to England to compete in the Schneider Cup races.

Immediately afterward Lieutenant Williams, who conferred with Mr. Ingalls, went to Annapolis, announcing he would take the plane into the air even if weather conditions were not especially favorable. He said he had confidence in the plane's ability to fly and that he was anxious to enter the race.

CALSHOT, Eng. (AP)—Flying officer Atcherley made a trial flight Aug. 20 in the super-marine S6 Schneider Cup entrant and attained a speed estimated at 320 to 350 miles an hour.

RADIO GIVES PITCH
CHICAGO (AP)—The radio, besides being a boon to the housewife and a gold mine to the music lover, is also doing a great deal to keep the Nation's pianos in tune. The National Association of Piano Tuners made the discovery. At their session they agreed that pianists, who also have radio sets, quickly detect any off pitch in their pianos by comparing it with music on the air.

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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

FARM LOANS GUARDED BY SECURING WALL

Government Board Provides Conditional Pledges to Co-operatives

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The Federal Farm Board has pledged the Government's credit to co-operatives to the extent of \$14,750,000 in the last week, but declares the Nation has been safeguarded against any loss in the transaction.

The latest announcement putting cotton on the list of commodities for which advances will be made includes the statement by the board that the loans would be made only on cotton, on which a definite price had been fixed by "hedging in the futures market."

It is pointed out that the same sort of security will clothe most of the advances made by the board. It already surrounds the loan of \$9,000,000 to the raisin grape growers in California, of which the Farm Board will advance \$4,500,000 and the California banks the other half.

An additional amount will be lent to the growers of fresh white grapes, the board announced, and this is protected, it is asserted, by a fund of \$800,000 which the growers have put up.

OLD COURT HOUSE ACQUIRED BY FORD

LINCOLN, Ill. (AP)—The old Postville Court House, scene of many of Abraham Lincoln's law suits, has been bought by Henry Ford.

"Postville" was the name of Lincoln before the future President christened it after himself by breaking a watermelon with the prediction that "nothing named Lincoln ever amounted to much."

It was indicated that Mr. Ford intended moving the old court house to Detroit.

GERMAN UNEMPLOYMENT BILL
BERLIN (AP)—Reform of the German unemployment insurance scheme, which has been a subject of political contention for months, progressed when a bill, submitted by the Labor Minister, Herr Wissel, was approved by the Cabinet and referred to the Political Economic Committee of the Reichstag. The domestic political agitation over this situation has been so acute that it even led to the rumor current in The Hague of a German Cabinet crisis.



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Other Filene's Russian caracul coats, \$150 to \$1250—fifth floor

MASSIVE STEEL BRIDGE BUILT FOR SHORT USE

Beautification Program at Philadelphia Unaffected by Present Structure

By a Staff Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA—A massive steel bridge is being constructed across the Schuylkill River near the West Philadelphia station of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and within a few months after it is completed it will be torn down, for it is only a temporary structure erected to carry forms into which concrete will be poured for the permanent bridge.

Scores of passengers commencing in and out of town have watched the construction of the ungainly framework, wondering why it was being permitted to rear its unlovely lines amid a scene which is part of Philadelphia's beautification plan. Many inquiries were directed to the Pennsylvania engineers as well as to the City Hall, with the result that the railroad has issued a statement explaining the whys and wherefores of the structure.

LIGHTKEEPERS EBB AS ROBOT APPEARS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Lighthouse keeping is becoming an occupation of the past, as these faithful members of the Government service find their lights supplanted by more reliable and more economical automatic signals. Last year 70 lights were changed from attended to automatic and 102 lightkeepers, attendants and lights left the service because of these installations.

A flashing red light on a steel tower is about to occupy the site in the Boston harbor where the Narrows Light Station has been since 1856, the Lighthouse Service has announced. The old light, housed in a wooden structure on piles, was destroyed by fire in June. A combination gas and bell buoy marks the station until the automatic light is installed.

NEW JOB FOR MARKHAM
WASHINGTON (AP)—Edgar Markham, for more than a decade Washington correspondent of the St. Paul Pioneer Press-Dispatch, has been named assistant to Alexander H. Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, in charge of press relations to the bank forces him to seek cash as soon as he can get it. This floods the market with a sea of cotton.

Sixty per cent of the crop is raised by tenants, and about 80 per cent of it is under mortgage debts—in other words, the planters have borrowed money to live on while they are making a crop. These conditions force quick sales as soon as the crop is harvested, for the planter's obligation to the bank forces him to seek cash as soon as he can get it. This floods the market with a sea of cotton.

NAVY AIR TEST SUCCESSFUL
DETROIT (AP)—The SZMC-2, all metal lighter-than-air flying machine, built for the United States Navy by the Aircraft Development Corporation, flew successfully in its first test here witnessed by naval officers.

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CHARTER PLAN AT CROSSROADS IN CINCINNATI

Voters to Decide If Present System Is to Continue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CINCINNATI, O.—Whether Cincinnati's good government under its city manager charter, regarded as a shining example of the system, is to be permanently established after some years of experiment, or whether it is to pass into history as a mere "reform spasm" as old school politicians dub it, is to be decided with the election of councilmen in November.

The issue is thus stated by friends of the city manager government. The system, however, is not to be voted upon literally. The party machine which went out of power when the new charter was adopted has not come out in opposition to the city manager. Nor does it oppose the efficient city manager, Col. C. O. Sherrill. No politician, whatever his ultimate object, would openly attack either the system or the man who lifted the administration out of its heavy disabilities and put it on a working business basis, it is said here.

The question concerns the election of nine city councilmen. If the charter party succeeds in electing a majority of them, it feels that the permanency of the new system is assured. Twice before, in 1925 and 1927, after energetic campaigning, the charterists put in six of the nine councilmen. A third victory, they hope, will continue the members of the old Republican Party committed to the city is definitely committed to the new style government.

However, should the party organization succeed in winning a majority of the seats on the commission, the city manager system will suffer a decline, the charterists declare. It is known that Colonel Sherrill, who has reflected more remunerative posts to continue his work in Cincinnati, would not remain if he had to take orders from a politically controlled commission. With power to appoint a manager of their own choosing, the machine could use the city government for political purposes more effectively than ever, assert the charterists.

Although the election is more than three months away, citizens of Cincinnati who want city manager government are already organized to defend it. There is a general feeling among those interested in good government that this system of backing up the commission and manager is chiefly responsible for the success of the Cincinnati experiment.

The committee picks a ticket of nine men, six Independent Republicans and three Democrats. It aims to choose men who can be trusted to handle matters of city policy and who have enough popularity to get elected. They are nominated by petition and elected by proportional representation. Once they are in office the committee's policy is "hands off." It does not regard itself as an advisory body.

In the first three years of the city manager government 20 per cent more street improvement work was accomplished than in any previous 10 years of the city's history and the unit cost was far less than ever before, Colonel Sherrill reported. Miles of sewage were installed, police and fire staffs increased, over 100 per cent more welfare cases were handled. In short, people began to vote millions of dollars in bonds again, work was resumed and savings increased. Civil service was made effective. As a result, the city now has a reputation for one of the best municipal governments in the United States.

NEW TEXTILE PLANTS IN SOUTHERN STATES

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—The Southern Textile Bulletin says that 52 new textile manufacturing plants have been authorized in southern states during the first six months of the year. A total of 102 were authorized during 1928.

The report says that 36 of the new mills were knitting plants, the large percentage being given over to making full-fashioned silk hosiery. The new plants were located as follows: North Carolina 30, Georgia 5, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia 4 each, Alabama 3, and Mississippi 2.

TIRE ACTIVITIES CENTERED IN DETROIT

NEW YORK (AP)—The United States Rubber Company announces that it will concentrate its tire activities at Detroit within the next few weeks. This will involve the transfer of manufacturing operations now carried on at Hartford, Conn., and the factory in that city ultimately will be closed.

All of the executive, sales and office staffs of the company's tire departments will be removed from the general offices in New York to Detroit. This step is in line with a policy of simplification instituted with the purchase of a large interest in the concern by the du Pont Company, and changes in executive personnel.

Canada's New Road Reduces Traffic Jam

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ST. THOMAS, Ont.—Ontario is forced to take new steps to provide for the increasing number of automobiles and the growing motor traffic within the Province. George S. Henry said in opening a stretch of paved highway here.

Henry cut the ribbon which permitted travel on the through stretch of 238 miles of pavement between the Ambassador Bridge at Windsor and the Peace Bridge at Port Erie. This pavement of No. 3 Highway has been completed, and there are now two all-weather highways from Windsor to the Niagara border.

The Government, said Mr. Henry, is to assume control of the county road from Belle River, near Windsor, to Tilbury, and will pave it as another avenue for incoming tourist travel. The Government has also arranged for the widening of Talbot Street, the highway that parallels No. 3 along the north shore of Lake Erie.

Canadian Liberals Ban Drink as Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RIPLEY, Ont.—W. E. N. Sinclair, leader of the Liberal Party in Ontario, speaking at a convention which nominated a candidate for the riding of South Bruce in the approaching provincial election, clearly reiterated the stand of the Liberal Party on the temperance question.

"Liberals believe," he said, "that the temperance question in any form should never again be made a political issue. But whenever it is shown that there is a considerable body of thought desiring a change in the method of controlling the sale of liquor, those desiring such change should have the right to demand and have a vote upon the question." "The Liberal Party stands for the strict enforcement of the Liquor Control Act while the people continue to approve of this method of handling the sale of liquor, and acknowledge the right of the people to change that method whenever they desire to do so."

Chops, Like Crackers, to Be Sold in Cartons

Housewives soon will be able to buy fresh meats in dainty packages, just as they now purchase print butter, a carton of eggs or a box of crackers.

A new system has been developed, permitting fresh meat to be retailed in packages like ham or bacon. It involves one of the most radical merchandising changes in the packing industry in recent years. A central plant will trim chops, roasts and other cuts ready for the kitchen. They will be chilled, wrapped in transparent coverings, and shipped over the country in cartons.

The plan was developed by Swift & Co., who already have begun this system of distributing certain cuts. Distribution of the new "package meats" now is made through usual channels. It is expected, however, that new retailing channels will be opened among the smaller stores.

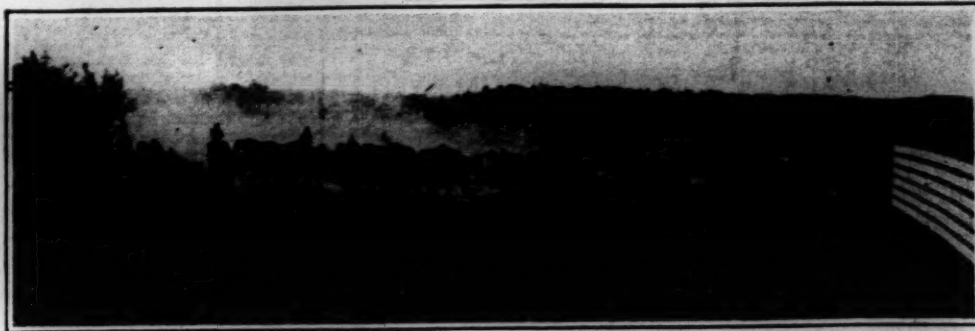
LIQUOR PROFITS RISE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

VICTORIA, B. C. (AP)—The provincial government has announced the distribution of liquor profits amounting to \$682,919.48 covering the six months' period ended March 31, 1929, among 73 municipalities.

The distribution was based on the net returns from liquor profits not obtained. For the corresponding period last year the distribution amounted to \$559,479.69.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Toronto, Ont.

EVERY year the Athabasca River, that mighty stream of Canada's northland that wanders through the province of Alberta and then empties into Lake Athabasca near the sixtieth parallel of latitude, carries northward flat-bottomed boats loaded with live buffaloes. Two thousand young buffaloes that have grazed on the ranges of Wainwright Park in Alberta are branded with a W and sent by train and boat north, ever northward to that new park which has been set aside for the growing thousands of buffaloes. Wood Buffalo Park, along the boundary of Alberta and the Northwest Territories and under the jurisdiction of the latter.

No one could have foreseen that within a few years of the almost complete disappearance of the bison from the North American Continent, it would be necessary to ship these animals from a 100,000-acre area in droves of several thousand to a new area 10,000 square miles in extent. Even Frank Oliver, Minister of the Interior more than 20 years ago, did not envisage such a scene when he bought for the Canadian Government 631 buffaloes from a Mexican for \$250 each. There are now so many of these animals, they have multiplied so rapidly, that millions of them will be roaming the northland again as they did of yore when the white man first came to the prairies, if they are left to breed as at present.

But Wainwright Park is not large enough. Its pasturage, guarded by cow punchers, rangers and Mounted Policemen, will not hold all the buffalo that are born there. So for some years the Canadian Government has been shipping north annually several thousand two and three-year-old bison, and slaughtering about as many older ones for the restaurants of the continent. Buffalo steaks are common at certain seasons of the year in the Canadian West, even in the United States. High-powered rifles held by expert marksmen take the animals with one shot. Buffalo coats and robes are again making their appearance in Canada.

No Friction Between Two Kinds
But the important stage of that multiplication of the bison is in their annual forced migration to the Wood Buffalo Park.

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our latest pattern in semi-porcelain. Lovely floral designs on ivory backgrounds. Service for 12.

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17,500 pieces of crystal and colored glassware
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usually 50c each
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floral border pattern in crystal, rose and amber
cut wreath pattern in a lovely shade of green

production of more than 500 bushels of potatoes an acre, farmed at Vineland, W. A. Houston, State farm supervisor, department of institutions and agencies, has announced.

Mr. Houston said the average production an acre in the Vineland area was between 125 and 150, and in Monmouth County, where the land is adapted to potato growing, was around 300 bushels an acre. He added that the irrigation system had been installed at a moderate expense to the State, and the amount invested was more than saved during the first year of operation.

British Immigration to Canada Increases
OTTAWA—The normal flow of British immigration continues to increase so far as immigration demands in Canada are concerned. The June returns show that 9867 immigrants arrived during the month from Great Britain, 1928 from the United States and 1871 from other countries.

Canada has not made any special effort this year to attract immigration but rather the reverse. The first three months, however, show that 34,967 immigrants entered as against 23,695 in the same period last year. Immigration from the United States has increased from 9343 to 11,290, but immigration from continental Europe has dropped from 37,889 to 31,493.

Immigrants entering Canada continue chiefly to go to farms. In the three months period there were 27,299 farmers, accompanied by 4519 women and 9752 children. There were 4113 laborers with 682 women and 1053 children. Mechanics totaled 4634 with 1187 women and 1002 children. Traders were 2068 men, 875 women and 451 children. Miners totaled 338 with 56 women and 78 children.

There is an active demand for domestic servants in Canada, most of whom come from overseas. Those from the United Kingdom get assisted passage.

WHAT! CROOK TAKEN FROM SQUASH'S NECK?
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A straight-necked squash is to be the unusual offering which the Connecticut agricultural experiment station here will present to the vegetable-growing world on its annual field day, Aug. 28.

Seeds will be sent out for trial next spring and Connecticut farmers can begin raising them. The crook having disappeared, the squash looks like a big yellow cucumber, only more furrowed. Housewives will find it meatier, more tender and less watery than the old crooked neck.

WATER INCREASES YIELD OF POTATOES
TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—Use of modern methods of irrigation resulted in the

Florida-Dutch Guiana Air Line to Be Inaugurated by Lindbergh

Mail Service to East Coast of South America to Be Started Sept. 20—Saving of 26 Days in Time Over Present Steamship Schedules

SPECIAL FROM MONTEVIDEO, URUGUAY
NEW YORK—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh will take off from Miami, Fla., Sept. 20 to inaugurate the new 2580-mile air mail route between San Juan, Porto Rico, and Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana, J. T. Trippe, president and general manager of Pan-American Airways, has announced.

The new route will form the last lap of the air mail line between the United States and Dutch Guiana by way of the West Indies, and will provide a four-day service in place of the 30 or more days now required by steamship.

Colonel Lindbergh, who is technical adviser for Pan-American Airways, said he would make the initial trip in pursuance of his general practice of obtaining first-hand information as to operating conditions, airport facilities and equipment on the routes operated by the company.

He will leave Miami on the regular West Indies Air Limited mail and passenger transport, arriving at San Juan on Sept. 21. There he will transfer to a Pan-American Airways Wasp-motored Sikorsky amphibian transport, leaving San Juan on Sept. 22, arriving at Trinidad, B. W. I., that afternoon and at Paramaribo on the afternoon of Sept. 24.

Airplanes on this route are protected by radio control system by which the pilot keeps in touch with ground stations at 10-minute intervals, experts of the company said. A special radio set, weighing 20 pounds and having a radius of about 1200 miles, is installed in each plane, and 18 ground stations have been established.

The new route will extend the air mail service operated by the company and its subsidiaries under contract with the United States Government, to 20 countries. Further extensions are projected along the east coast of South America, Mr. Trippe said.

Pan-American Airways carried 6524 passengers over the air mail and passenger lines between the United States and the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, during the first six months of 1929, according to a report by J. M. Eaton, general traffic manager of the company.

During the same period, more than 90 tons of mail were carried. Passenger service is already available over 3500 miles of this system.

Canadian Mines' Output Increases
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VICTORIA, B. C.—Mineral production is proceeding in western Canada now at an unprecedented rate, according to detailed figures prepared by the British Columbia Mines Department.

These show that if mineral output continues in this province at its present volume it will exceed \$70,000,000 by the end of the year, thus breaking all records for the first six months. The mineral output was valued at \$35,256,063, or 7.3 per cent more than the figure for 1928. Tonnage output totaled 3,300,000 tons.

The current year's operations are expected to set a record also for dividend payments, a total dividend payment of some \$12,000,000 being forecast. The mines department expects the present era of expansion to continue indefinitely. Opening up of new properties and construction of new mineral plants is proceeding on an increased scale.

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LONDON AERIAL SHOW SKETCHES ERA OF FLYING

Air Liners Carrying 40 Passengers Contrast With Old 2-Seater Planes

By HARRY HARPER
(Author of "Flying")
(Special from Monitor Bureau)

LONDON—The conquest of the air since 1902, when Orville Wright made the world's first airplane flight of 12 seconds, was illustrated at the international exhibition of aircraft which was opened by the Prince of Wales recently at Olympia. Natural scientists, historians, technicians—the best that aviation could muster—had been mobilized to present under one roof, and in one comprehensive survey, an epitome of aerial achievements.

From quaint and valuable prints, and from even quaint models, it was possible to follow those first emulations of the bird in which, hundreds of years ago, men leaped from hilltops with frameworks of wings strapped to their shoulders. Always there was that faith in man's ultimate conquest of the air.

In the Olympia exhibits one could follow through the ages the story of how man has been engrossed by this problem of flight. One could appreciate how Leonardo da Vinci, cradled with it, envisaging it always as a mechanical problem. Tributes were paid to such British air pioneers as Sir George Cayley, Wenham and Stintzfeld, who were hard at work on fundamental problems long before success was in sight.

France Well Represented

France was worthily represented by the work of Clement Ader and Joseph Le Bris, while the importance was emphasized of such experiments in Germany as those produced by Otto Lilienthal. It was also shown how vital were the links in the chain which were forged in the United States by Prof. S. P. Langley and how the aerial stage was cleared for the triumph of those patient, hard-working brothers, Wilbur and Orville Wright.

It was a panorama of aerial progress from balloons to motorless gliders, from gliders to small low-powered, engine-driven craft, and from these crude beginnings to such

modern giants of the air as loomed large upon one's view in the huge building at Olympia.

Summarizing the arrangement of the exhibits in the main hall there were nearly 100 aircraft of various types. The big annex was devoted to aeroplanes. The gallery of the main hall was allocated mainly to accessories, while in the annex was a fascinating official exhibit by the British Air Ministry. It included some 49 models, illustrating the trend of aircraft designs from the earliest days. Altogether 25 aircraft constructors of Britain, France, Germany, Italy and the United States exhibited machines at the show, while aeroengine manufacturers from all over the world displayed engines, which range from 25 to 1000 horsepower. In addition, nearly 200 firms exhibited accessories and products used in the manufacture of flying machines.

The progress of aviation seemed to fall into several clearly marked phases. First were the more or less haphazard strivings. Then came the era of gliding. After this came the fitting of engines to winged machines. Subsequently, there was a period of active, practical development which culminated in the World War. During the war air progress went ahead in certain directions at a very rapid pace. Then attention turned mainly to commercial development of high-speed travel.

Civil Aviation's Progress Shown
This memorable air show epitomized the immense and encouraging progress which is being made by civil aviation.

In years ago the world's first daily "air express" left the Hounslow airfield near London on its pioneer flight to Paris. That little passenger plane carried only two persons; today, exhibited at Olympia is a big air liner of the type being used by Imperial Airways between London and Paris and on the European section of the air mail line to India. What a contrast between the passenger airplane of 1929 and that of 1919! In the luxurious saloon of one of the latest type machines are armchair seats, not for two, but for 20 passengers, while at the rear of the saloon there is a well-appointed buffet from which a steward serves refreshments while the big machine is in flight. Silencing devices are fitted to the engines, and sound-deadening materials are incorporated in the framework of the cabin.

Larger Planes Being Built
Even such 9-ton passenger planes as these are reckoned too small to meet the growing demands of airway traffic.

The Aero Show included the first public exhibition of one hull of an enormous Handley Page flying machine which is to form one of a fleet of eight super aircraft on the main British air routes. In the early days of commercial aviation it was considered a remarkable thing to introduce a passenger plane carrying four persons. Then came one with seats for eight. That craft was the marvel of its day. Since then has come the 20-passenger air liner of 1929; and now, as exemplified at the show, the new Handley Page machine with saloons as big as those of railway Pullmans, and providing luxurious seating for as many as 40 passengers! From two to 40 in the recent success in trial flights of the tremendous speed of 319½ miles an hour. As a commentary

Speedy Craft Attracts Crowd
Crowds gathered around the beautifully stream-lined supermarine Napier monoplane in which, not long ago, Lieut. D'Arcy Greig, of the British Air Force, succeeded in flying at the tremendous speed of 319½ miles an hour. As a commentary

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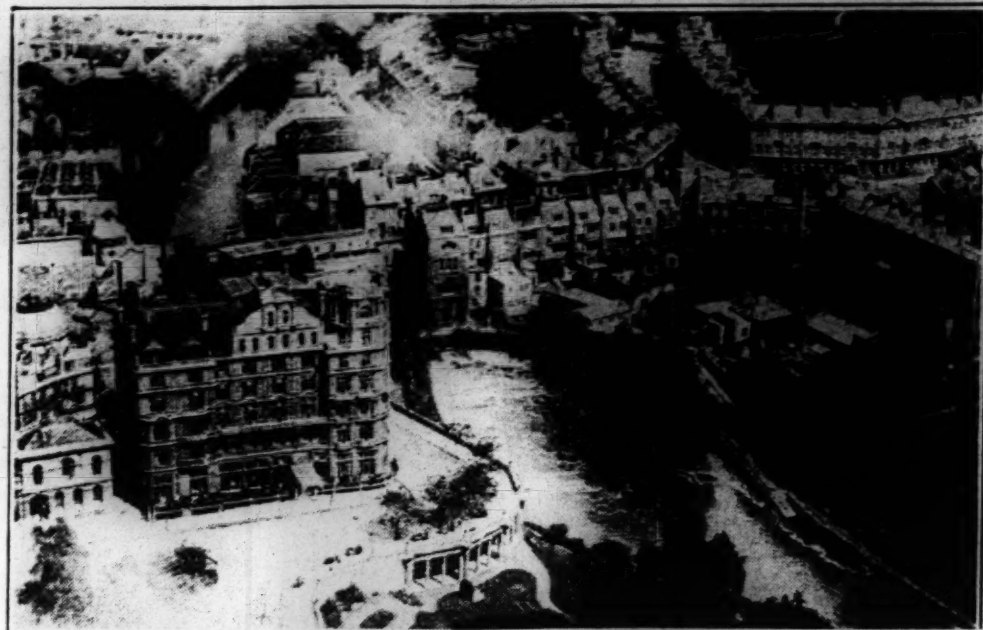
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Bath's Terraced Hills Look Down on River Avon



English Municipality's Natural Charm Enhanced by Town Planning on Elaborate Scale Years Before Phrase Came into General Use.

upon this triumph of aerial speed, it may be mentioned that some of the exhibits, which are to fly in the Schneider Trophy Race in September, are expected to attain a maximum of 360 miles an hour, or six miles a minute.

Another aircraft which drew admiring comments was the special Fairley monoplane, which had been built for the British Air Ministry for experiments in long-range flying. In this machine two British air officers recently flew 4139 miles non-stop from England to India, accomplishing this feat for the first time. A Southampton Napier flying boat, which took part in an official 17 months' air cruise to Australia and Hong Kong, also was shown.

British air experts were greatly interested in examining the first of the big three-motored Ford transport-type monoplanes to be exhibited in London.

Exhibits illustrated also the rapid progress which is being made in popular flying. Not single-seater airplanes, the "motorcycles of the air," and many two-seaters were exhibited. Some of these had smart coupé bodies, reminding one of coupé motors.

How touring by air is growing in Europe may be judged from the fact that, at the Schneider contest which is to be flown over the Solent, near Southampton, Eng., Sept. 7, air parks are to be provided for more than 1000 visiting aircraft, which will bring private airplane owners and flying club members from cities hundreds of miles distant in Britain and on the Continent.

German Court Rules 'From Alongside' Does Not Mean Loaded Into Lighters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.
BERLIN—A contest in the German courts as to the correct interpretation of the English phrase "from alongside" as used in American bills of lading, has just been decided.

A Hamburg firm had received consignments of cotton seed cake brought by various steamers of the United States Shipping Board. Although the firm specially asked that the seed cake should be discharged into lighters, the goods were unloaded at the wharves, whereby the receiving firm became responsible not only for wharfage dues but also for the further expense of reloading the seed cakes into lighters.

The Hamburg firm thereupon sued the United States Shipping Board for compensation for the wharfage and other charges incurred, basing

its claim on a clause in the bills of lading in which the ships were empowered to store the goods at the cost of the receiver should the latter fail to take delivery "from alongside" when they were unloaded.

The Hamburg firm maintained that, according to this clause, the receiver had a right to take delivery of the goods on the water, and even if the ship were already lying at the wharf, might expect to have them unloaded over the outer side into lighters.

The Shipping Board contended that the clause in question was intended to come into force only in case of delay and that the expression "from alongside" could not possibly mean unloading into lighters, and that the steamers had a perfect right to unload the goods on the wharf.

The Hamburg Landgericht (State Court) found in favor of the Hamburg firm and interpreted "from alongside" to mean "over the free side of the vessel." On the case being taken to the Hanseatic Higher State Court, this judgment was in part reversed.

The Hanseatic Higher State Court, after collecting a number of instances from British law procedure, decided that the words "from alongside" did not mean "discharge into lighters," but that they were also used when the consignee had to take delivery on the wharf after the ship had set the goods alongside on the quay.

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Bath, Famous English Watering Place, Enters Upon Its Third 'Golden Age'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU.

LONDON—For more than 20 centuries, since the day when the soil of England shook beneath the tramp of the Roman legions, there has been a "welcome to Bath" on the River Avon, expressed by what is now one of the finest and most attractive cities of the west country, visited by thousands in search of rest and recreation.

Bath is unique in having enjoyed three golden ages. The Romans flocked to the deep valley, flanked on north and south by lofty heights, and left wonderful bathing pools, which still command admiration.

They lie many feet below the level of modern streets and were buried in oblivion for more than 1300 years, and though the roofs are gone, and the topmost parts of the walls be shattered, the basins are so perfect that a man might bathe in them today in tepid water supplied along the old channels, just as did the officers and soldiers of the Roman army so long ago.

When the Romans went out of England the light of Bath was extinguished, and for centuries it lay neglected. Queen Elizabeth came and found it an unsavory hole; and the gallants and ladies of King Charles's day indefinitely preferred the attrac-

tiveness of Epsom or Tunbridge Wells.

But the second golden age for Bath dawned in the early years of the eighteenth century with the coming of three men—Ralph Allen, the postal reformer, who had the inspiration and found the money for a

city of palaces: John Wood the architect, who carried out Allen's schemes, and "Beau" Nash, the master of ceremonies.

Wood was a town-planner on a magnificent scale long before that term was heard of. He and his son designed the crescents, squares and terraces, rising tier on tier in a sort of amphitheater, by which Bath was raised from a third-rate town to the beautiful city of today. Well might Fanny Burney say, "I will only tell you in brief, yet in truth, it looks a city of palaces, a town of hills and a hill of towns." This is what Bath is today.

Nash came to Bath on a short visit; he remained for half a century, and in that period he subjected the pleasure of Bath to a rigid discipline, and made all visitors conform to his self-made laws.

The baths themselves ceased to be bear gardens; cat-calls and rowdiness in the streets entirely ceased; the band (?) of five gave way to a set of musicians, who for 16 years were led by Herschel, afterward the famous astronomer; and the daily life of all was set by program, so that they came in the morning and went home at night, according to Nash's imperious bidding.

Bath through the eighteenth century, it has been said, "was an irresistible loadstone for men of letters," and you may wander through the streets today and see the house where Sheridan met the beautiful Miss Linley, where Chesterfield wrote some of his letters, where Burke first saw his wife, where Coleridge indulged in one of his numerous sermons, and Fanny Burney walked and talked. Dickens came also, a young and ambitious reporter, and made Bath live again in the pages of the immortal "Pickwick."

Bath is enjoying its third golden age today, a city more attractive than ever it was and as keenly alive to keep refinement perennially gay, without forgetting the value of its historic past.

IBERIAN RULERS TO MEET
LISBON (AP)—An exchange of visits between President Carmona of Portugal and King Alfonso of Spain was agreed upon at the recent meeting of the Spanish Dictator, General Primo de Rivera, and the Portuguese Premier, Ivens Ferraz. The President of Portugal will visit the Seville and Barcelona exhibitions in October, later making a short stay in Madrid. King Alfonso will then make a visit to Lisbon.

The review subsequently became the Vita Femmine, which is undoubtedly the finest magazine for women published in Italy. Beautifully printed and illustrated, this monthly review, which has reached a large circulation, deals with problems of interest to women, professional, cultural, intellectual, without neglecting snort, fashions and society news. Ester Lombardo is the editor and the principal contributor to the review, which has now been in existence 11 years.

Ester Lombardo has several books to her credit, recently increased by a novel entitled "La donna del

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'B. P.'

By COL. H. G. KENNARD

Just a little more than 30 years ago the writer was trundling along in a pair-horse tonga from the hot summer Indian plains to the cool heights of Simla, 7000 feet up in the Himalayas. His companion was a spare, wiry, red-haired man, affectionately known to his comrades and to the majority of others as "B. P." He was Lieut.-Col. Robert S. Baden-Powell, commanding the Fifth Dragoon Guards, then quartered at Meerut in the northwest provinces.

Even then "B. P." was a full-fledged Scout and was putting his theories into practice in his regiment. He held that a man, to be any good, had to think for himself. It was not enough merely to do what he had been told to do. Soon the work of the Scouts of his regiment began to be talked about, and "B. P." published his little book on "Scouting," that same book which was destined to have such an influence on the lives of millions of boys and girls.

As might be supposed, the man who had sufficient imagination to be a good Scout was a good actor. In Simla we were to take part in "The Geisha," being staged by the Simla Amateur Dramatic Society. "B. P." took the chief part of the Chinese, Wang-hi, and kept the audience and actors in roars of laughter with his clever gagging.

Impersonates Eminent Italian
Two other instances of his versatility may be given. In conformance with two officers in Simla he caused it to be reported that an eminent Italian would attend one of the performances. "B. P." with his reddish hair blackened and a black imperial beard, talked very broken English and was unrecognizable. He went through the evening talking and joking unknown to everybody, many of whom knew him quite well in daily life. Not until the following day did the story leak out. On an-

other occasion in Meerut he had been asked to dine in a big party. About half an hour before the time fixed, the hostess received a note saying he regretted he was prevented from coming. (At an Indian dinner guests frequently bring their servants to assist with the waiting.) At this dinner it was soon apparent that all was not going too smoothly. Plates were whisked away before they were flushed with, glasses were removed before the contents had been touched, and many other strange things happened. Two strange khitmutgars (table servants) were the cause of all the trouble. "B. P." and an artillery officer, now a general, were the culprits.

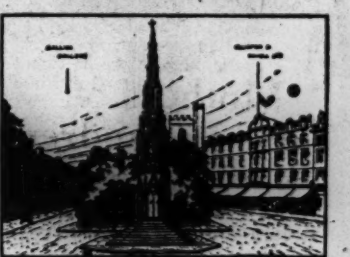
Scout's Growth Surprises Him
Not long after this the name of "B. P." was on every tongue as the gallant defender of Mafeking, and he came home from the South African war to find that his little book on "Scouting" was in a fair way to become a handbook in the schools of England. Five years after the South African war, the first Boy Scout camp was held on Brownsea Island in Poole Harbor. Some three years later there was a demand for a rally of Scouts and "B. P." was amazed to find that more than 11,000 assembled. At this point he ceased to be a soldier with the possibility of war before him and became a soldier of peace.

He has been an insistent teacher of peace ever since. The house where he and his wife, the Chief Guide, live in Hampshire is called the Hill of Peace. He seldom makes a speech to Scouts in which he does not stress the necessity of international peace and brotherhood. One of his greatest aims is to keep any tinge of militarism out of the movement. Once let that creep in and he knows the real value of the Boy Scouts will vanish. He puts the daily good turn first.

Twenty-one years after that little camp of four patrols on Brownsea Island, the international camp was organized at Arrow Park with 50,000 Scouts from 42 countries. The man who, 30 years ago, was Lieut.-Col. Robert Baden-Powell is Lord Baden-Powell, with many letters after his name, testifying to his worth. But "B. P." remains the same unassuming comrade and companion that he has always been.

Filliston & Cavell
OXFORD, ENG.

Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear



The Martyrs Memorial
VISITORS to Oxford will find every comfort provided in this modern store with its rest rooms, writing room, cloak rooms, and

Restaurant
(Second Floor)
Overlooking the spires and Pinnacles of this famous University.
Two lifts to all floors

JAMES HODSON
Miller's Sole Manufacturers of "LARK" Self-Raising Flour
ROLLER FLOUR MILLS, ROBERTSBRIDGE, SUSSEX
Please ask your Grocer for "LARK" SELF-RAISING FLOUR

"The stars more bright than ordinary in summer, signifies great wind and wet."
Don't stay up star-gazing, buy a Kendall Umbrella.

KENDALL UMBRELLAS ARE MADE IN KENDALL FACTORIES AND SOLD IN KENDALL SHOPS ONLY—EIGHTY OF THEM, ALL OVER THE COUNTRY.

Kendall's Umbrellas
To-morrow may be Rainy

the Perplexing Problem—and the Answer

Today the question of which school is best for one's child resolves itself into a question of specialized courses versus general ones, of the mechanical arts versus the decorative, of academics versus aesthetics.

When you are weighing the advantages of each, and they are many, let the advertising columns of The Christian Science Monitor help you. The Monitor prints the advertising of carefully investigated and accredited schools, so that the parent who uses the Monitor as a guide is always certain that the school he chooses for his boy or girl is one which merits his confidence.

Educational advertising appears in the Monitor on Tuesdays and Fridays. Our School and Camp Department is always glad to assist parents in the selection of schools for children, for boys and girls, for young men and women. Please feel free to write us.

The Christian Science Monitor
A Daily Newspaper for the Home

Women's Enterprises and Activities

An Up-to-the-Minute Occupation

DURING the last few years there has been developing a new occupation for women, growing out of changing methods. It is high-salaried, carries with it much prestige, is eminently adapted to women, does not require a college education, and demands an increasingly large number of women to fill its positions.

Does this sound like a Utopian dream? Yet the need of the retail store today for what is termed a "stylist" is offering to women adapted for the work rich rewards.

The work of the stylist is briefly told. It is her duty to keep abreast of the times so that in every particular that comes within her domain she will know what is "fashion right." Here is not a service to the customers who patronize the store for which she works, to tell them what they should or should not buy. Quite the reverse: her whole concern is to keep her employer informed as to what the public is going to want next week and next month, so that he will have it on hand and ready-waiting. The stylist conducts a sort of combination bureau of research and prophecy. She must make a study of what the styles have been, what the fashion trend of today is, and from this knowledge be able to prognosticate with a fair degree of accuracy how the weather vane of the fashion world are going to turn. She must have an airplane view of the whole store and the public it serves, so that, in her thought at least, everything in it will co-ordinate, or harmonize, from hats to kitchen knives.

An Analyst of Trends

In speaking of the duties of the stylist, Prof. Paul H. Nystrom, professor of marketing, School of Business, Columbia University, says in a recent article, "The time has come when it may be asserted that there is no longer any excuse for those interested in merchandising fashion goods not to know, first, what present fashions are; second, what the trend

of present fashions is; and, third, what the coming fashions are going to be. Buyers and merchandisers must have this knowledge. They may not have the time, nor the special painstaking ability, nor the knowledge of how to do the routine and detailed work necessary to obtain this knowledge. It is the function of the fashionist, the fashion analyst, or the stylist, to get this information. In most stores the buyers will never have the time to do this work as it should be done, and so the fashion analyst, who is a specialist in this work, is a necessity to the modern store.

From this it will be seen that the duties of the stylist do not at all conflict with those of buyer.

A large department store in Chicago, which has been experimenting with stylists for over a year, has recently organized a regular fashion bureau, with several stylists and assistants. The organization is flexible enough to grow as it proves its worth, so that eventually every department may have its own stylist. A well-known retail store in New York City has already 17 stylists, busy keeping their eyes and ears open for coming changes in popular demands.

A Practical Business

When asked what she considers the most important qualifications necessary for a woman desirous to become a stylist, Miss Mary Gould-thrie, one of the head stylists for Mandel Brothers, Chicago, answered readily, "To know how to be practical. One has thoroughly to understand one's public and what it demands. One must be able to be artistic, but one must have a practical outlook. The stylist is not a theorist. She must be a close and sensible observer. She needs to possess alertness, open-mindedness and receptivity in order to be a receiving station for the incoming demands of her public. She should also have tact, wisdom and the co-operative spirit in order to work harmoniously with the buyers, window dressers and other employees, who themselves have not had the time to dig up all the information they need. These are all qualities that any woman can develop if she really wishes to."

"What do you think is the best way for a woman to go about getting a position as stylist?" was asked. "I am often asked that question," Miss Gouldthrie replied. "I think the very best way is for one to try to get a position in the comparison bureau of the store for which she wishes to work. Here she acquires a thorough knowledge of materials, qualities and prices, and learns how to evaluate goods. She has a chance to get a more comprehensive view than a clerk in a department has. The idea of having stylists is comparatively new so that it is not easy to say as yet just what steps will bring her quickest into this desirable position, but it seems to me that any qualified woman can find plenty of ways to work toward this end."

Sources of Information

The stylist gets her information in different ways. Keeping in close touch with the current magazines is one way, but those which deal with the tendencies of modern thought in every line, for to understand modern thought is to understand modern taste as expressed specifically in fashions. Following advertisements

carefully is another way, those in the big metropolitan dailies, especially of New York (if one is in the United States), as well as those in the home papers. Then there are fashion service bulletins, which are sent weekly to subscribers and which it is the stylist's business thoroughly to digest.

And what, one might ask, has brought about this very modern convenience, the stylist, with all her valuable knowledge?

The answer is illuminating. It used to be, in the good old days, that the manufacturers of commodities would sit around together in solemn conclave and arbitrarily decree the length of skirt, length of coat and kind of material that women must wear for the coming season. Then came the World War, followed by much independent thinking. Women discovered that no group of dictators had the might or right to decree what they should wear.

Again, to quote from the article in the Bulletin for the National Retail Dry Goods Association by Professor Nystrom, "A new regime had come. Production was for the consumer, not the consumer for production. . . . The old order had passed and fashions for a docile public had passed into history."

Today the consumer decides the length of her own coat, the type of her own hat and the material she intends to wear. The stylist tunes in to get this information and relays it to the retailer and manufacturer.

Those who have been watching the interesting developments during the last 10 years feel that the stylist is a necessary interpreter of the public to the manufacturer and retailer. It is more than likely that even the small-town stores will find it advisable to add at least one stylist to their list of workers.

Needlework and Textile Guild

Shoes Made in One of the Classes of the Needlework and Textile Guild of Chicago. It May Be Added That Mrs. Garfield King, Who Made Them, Also Wears Them. These Workers Have a Skill Which is Professional in Quality.

Chicago

FOR two years the Needlework and Textile Guild of the Art Institute of Chicago has been operating successfully, gradually coaxing more and more women into the great thimble and needle democracy.

This guild is a branch of the Decorative Arts department of the Art Institute. It was founded by a group of prominent Chicago women to stimulate and encourage interest in fine needlework. These women are not only patrons but practical participants in the work of the guild, for under its competent guidance their fingers have fashioned many exquisite articles for their own use. The photograph shows a pair of slippers in petit-point, made and worn by one of these embroidery enthusiasts.

Anyone who wishes is invited into

the guild upon payment of dues. Membership may be either annual, associate, or life. But besides these there is what is called a professional membership for those who would like to belong but who cannot afford the regular dues. This small membership fee has lovingly been made possible by the donations of the associate members, so that anyone who really wants to can join. At present there are some 500 members.

The guild carries on its activities in the Ames Allerton Wing for Textiles, a memorial given for this purpose by Robert Allerton of Chicago. On its walls in glass cases hang rare specimens of needlework of all kinds, both antique and modern. There is a very interesting collection of American quilts among other things and some exquisite samples of fine laces.

Classes

One room is devoted to classes, which meet daily between 10 and 12 except Saturdays and Sundays. They are limited to six members so that each individual may receive personal supervision. Here one can learn to make Italian drawn-work, Queen Anne embroidery, crewel and canvas work of all kinds, Madeira embroidery, smocking, quilting, in fact any kind of needlework for which one has a preference. Those still more zealous can have private instruction in the afternoons. Miss Winifred Mynors, a graduate of the Royal School of Needlework in London, is the instructor.

Exhibitions are held throughout the year and lectures also are given on occasion.

One of the most interesting features of the guild is the storeroom where supplies of all kinds are kept and sold to members at cost. The cabinets, containers and nests of boxes in this room are most attractive. They are carried out in bright reds and blues in modernistic manner. Here are to be found the finest imported wools, silks, needles, linens, and every other necessary to rejoice the heart of the needle worker.

Besides, there are books and photographs of rare patterns and samplers of every known stitch (notebooks, Miss Mynors calls these samplers). Members often bring home from their trips abroad beautiful bits of needlework as gifts to the guild. Other members among the foreign population of Chicago sometimes donate samplers of stitches made by themselves or a worked-out

design, handed down to them from their ancestors in the old country.

It is the endeavor of the guild to use patterns and designs of excellent worth. Indeed, part of its duties is to help its members to a better appreciation of what is truly artistic in design in contrast to the cheap and tawdry.

Perfection in Results

It is an interesting fact that there are members belonging to the guild, living in every section of the country, who have never been in Chicago. These distant members may buy their supplies direct from the guild. They may also write in for patterns, designs or suggestions with regard to any piece of work they may wish to carry on. It is part of Miss Mynors' pleasurable duties to assist these out-of-town friends to a wise selection of material and pattern as well as to adapt desired patterns to their special needs. No amount of effort seems to be spared to bring about perfection of result for these members as well as for those who live in town.

"The basic laws underlying stitchery are really very simple," said Miss Mynors. "They only look complicated because one doesn't understand them. The most elaborate-looking pieces are often not difficult at all."

In a little talk about the activities of the guild, Mrs. Grace Scott, the secretary, said, "The guild desires even more than an increased interest



"Coat of Arms" of the Needlework Guild—A Needle and Thimble Rampant on a Field of Patchwork.

in this most feminine of occupations, to cultivate wider sense of the spirit of sisterhood, and to become a bond of peace between the women of many nationalities and diverse experiences.

"There is a fine feeling of democracy in classes where women of all sorts and conditions, from all over the city, can come and sit side by side, held together by a common interest. It is one of the charming customs to introduce class members to each other. Here they freely and in a most friendly way exchange patterns, designs and notes.

"In this hurry-up age, in which everything moves with rapidly, many of our members, whose lives are strenuous, have expressed real gratitude for the hours of quiet and relaxation spent here with the needle. Needlework is an art which occupies the fingers and leaves one's thoughts free for happy fancies, for sober reflection or for quiet meditation."

Perpetual Motion

Little watches are hidden under the flaps of bags and have pivoted covers of the same material as the bags. To look at the time one must displace the cover, which winds the watch just a little. If one is eager enough to keep track of the hour one will never have to wind the watch purposefully.

GREETING

Representatives Wanted

In every City or Town in the United States can EARN \$4 to \$12 cash daily, also monthly profit sharing. Bonus selling Personal Christmas Cards direct to consumer; original and beautiful designs; Colored Parchments, Etchings, Engraved and Printed Effects at POPULAR PRICES! We can either engrave or produce the name on each card and satisfaction guaranteed; a beautiful line of samples mailed upon request without charge; postage prepaid; deliveries guaranteed at specified time; no disappointments; references required; write—

Sidney B. Cohen Co., Inc.
Manufacturers
1987 Eighth Ave. West
Seattle, Wash.



CARDS

READY-TO-SERVE

Cranberry Sauce

The pure fruit food. The dark red color means vine-ripened Cape Cod Cranberries.

Women Land Owners and Agents of the American Colonies

By ALTA HALVORSON SEYMOUR

TODAY the management and sale of real estate has become a favorite occupation of women, and it is not surprising that the enterprising women of colonial times, too, found it interesting and profitable to deal in houses and lands.

An early real estate agent was Rebecca Wells of Philadelphia. In January, 1757, she advertised in the Pennsylvania Gazette two lots of land for sale and a house for rent.

Mrs. Sarah Boylston of Boston ran occasional "to rent" advertisements for a period of more than 20 years. She was usually advertising a "large brick dwelling house" or a "convenient dwelling house" or some other desirable sort of dwelling house "near Faneuil Hall." Whether this was the same dwelling house, with frequently changing tenants, or whether Mrs. Boylston either owned or managed a number of unusually comfortable and attractive dwellings in this desirable location, it is impossible to say.

She eventually settled, perhaps in the "comfortable brick dwelling house" or the "convenient dwelling house," at any rate "near Faneuil Hall," herself, for this is the address she gives in the last advertisement of hers that one finds, when she advertises in the Boston Evening Post on Jan. 28, 1765, "A very convenient Dwelling-House, and Gardens, together with about 15 Acres of land, near Col. Joseph Williams's in Roxbury."

Mrs. Cornelia Schuyler, mother of Gen. Philip Schuyler, was a Dutch woman of large affairs. Her landholdings comprised more than 7000 acres.

The Rev. Mrs. Davenport

Perhaps one could hardly expect to find a minister's wife acting as agent for Gov. John Winthrop, Junior; but Mrs. John Davenport, whose husband was the minister of New Haven, took efficient charge of the large property interests of Governor Winthrop when political affairs kept him from home, sometimes for extended periods. Their correspondence deals with the management of the iron works, payments for supplies, money received for produce, employment of workmen, and such matters, to all of which Mrs. Davenport attended.

In August, 1655, the Rev. Mr. Davenport wrote from "Newhaven" to Governor Winthrop at Pequot: "We did earnestly expect your coming hither with Mrs. Winthrop and your family, the last light moon, having intelligence that a vessel awaited upon you at Pequot for that end. . . . My wife was not wanting in her endeavors to set all wheels in going, all hands that she could procure to work, that you might find all things to your satisfaction."

Mrs. Davenport had charge, of course, of Governor Winthrop's own dwelling, and she certainly combined efficiency and neighborliness in making all ready for the reception of the Winthrops. She cheerfully worked to "redden the house," furnished the rooms with tables and "chayres," and arranged to send horses to meet the "family." Even so, her husband says she "could not accomplish her desires to the full, yet she proceeded as far as she could; whereby many things

are done via the house made warm, the well cleaned, the pump fitted for your use, some provision of wood laid in, and 20 loads will be ready, whenever you come; and sundry, by my wife's instigation, prepared 30 bush of wheat for the present and sister Glover hath 12 lb. of candles ready for you."

It is pleasant to note that the kindly and staid minister took very evident pride in the business ability of his wife.

A Model of Industry

Mistress Mary Harnet, whose husband, a prominent patriot, owned a big plantation near Wilmington, N. C., showed her ability to make the most of the land at her disposal. Mrs. Harnet of course took charge of running the plantation, but his wife found means of utilizing her own undoubted aptitude for business. Janet Schaw, a Scotchwoman who spent some time in the Southern States, wrote of Mrs. Harnet in the spring of 1775: "They tell me . . . that the Mrs. of this place is a pattern of industry, and that the house and everything in it was the product of her labors. She has (it seems) a garden from which she supplies the town with what vegetables they use, also with melons and other fruits. She makes mince pies, tarts, and cheese-cakes, and little biscuits, which she sends down to town once or twice a day beside her eggs, poultry, and butter, and she is the only one who continues to have Milk. . . . All her little commodities are contrived so as not to exceed one penny a piece, and her customers know she will not run tick, which were they to run by the length of sixpence, must be the case, as that is a sum not in everybody's power."

It is especially interesting to know that there was evidently no necessity for either Mrs. Davenport or Mrs. Harnet to enter the field of business in order to support themselves and their families. Mrs. Davenport's husband was the minister of an important town. Mrs. Harnet's husband owned a large estate. Evidently, too, they were not money looked upon with surprise or disapproval. In the modern woman who combines a successful business career with the efficient management of a home, for one finds contemporary writers speaking of both of these women with respect and admiration.

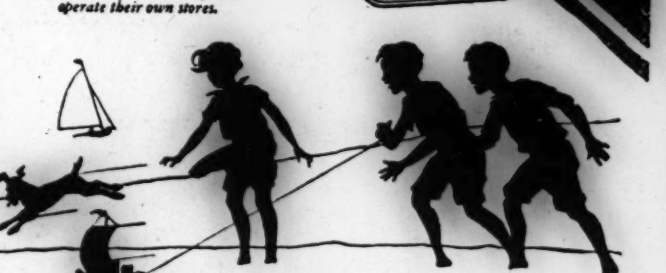
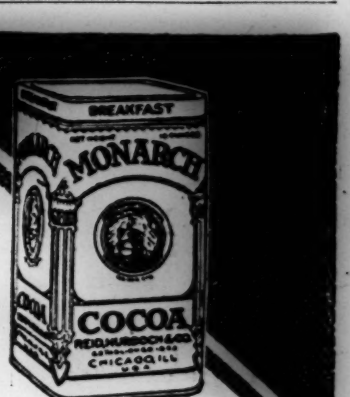
This is the fourth article in this series on Business Women of the American Colonies. The fifth will be published next Tuesday.

Used and Recommended by All Leading Stores in United States and Canada.

Shi-nup Silver Cleanser
for Silver, Gold, Platinum
35c
A large tube will be mailed upon receipt of 35 cents.
SHI-NUP, Inc., Beverly Hills, California

Quality for 75 years

Monarch is the only nationally advertised brand of Quality Food Products sold exclusively through the major outlets and operate their own stores.



It's Easy to Give Happiness

Let the children bathe in the sunshine of these summer days. Let them play and then, when appetites grow keen, serve Monarch Cocoa and Teenie Weenie Peanut Butter sandwiches.

THE ever-increasing demand for Monarch Cocoa indicates that every mother wants the very best to be had for her children. Monarch meets squarely and satisfactorily every requirement that makes for quality; its flavor is rich and full because of strict purity, its aroma is delightful and its color inviting.

You can pay more than the Monarch price, but you can not buy a quality better than Monarch.

MONARCH BREAKFAST COCOA

MORE THAN 250 ITEMS, INCLUDING

Catup	Yankee Beans	Mixed Pickles	Peaches	Peanut Butter	Salmon
Salad Dressing	Wheatmeal	Genuine Dills	Cherries	Sardines	Sweet Pickles
Mustard	Spaghetti	Sour Cherkins	Plums	Tomatoes	Tuna Fish
Olives	Ripe Olives	Spaghetti	Pineapple	Spinach	Shrimps

Monarch Teenie Weenie Specialties:

Asparagus	Peanut Butter	Wheatmeal	Sardines	Pickles
Sweet Peas	Sweet Corn	String Beans	Lima Beans	Clam Beans
Tofees	Early June Peas	Dried Carrots		

REID, MURDOCH & CO. (Established 1853)
Chicago, New York, Boston, Pittsburgh, Wilkes-Barre, Tampa, Jacksonville, St. Louis, Phoenix, Los Angeles, San Francisco



Mothers of Young Children

welcome these Specially Prepared, Strained, Ready-to-Serve Vegetables

MOTHERS will welcome these new strained vegetable products for young children. With maximum safety and convenience they meet the daily problem of baby's vegetable feedings, and they save the many, many tedious hours spent in cleaning, cooking and straining vegetables in the home. With the new Gerber Strained Vegetable Products, the rich, wholesome vegetable supplement to the baby's milk feedings becomes as accurate and simple as A-B-C.

Rich, Nourishing, Wholesome Steam-pressure cooked and sealed, the Gerber Strained Vegetable Products retain most of the natural nourishing food values poured off in cooking-water or lost in steam in cooking with open vessels. They are strained to a smooth, even texture, and only need to be warmed and seasoned to serve. The Gerber Products are clean, rich, wholesome. They have been tested and approved by the domestic science departments of Good Housekeeping, The Delinorator, Modern Priscilla, Child Life, Junior Home and Children.

New Freedom for Mother and Baby

The convenience of the new Gerber Products makes mother and baby alike independent of the kitchen's restrictions. Baby can really travel now; and preparation for travel is made easy. Each Gerber Product is packed for two full size, normal feedings, and can be carried as conveniently as bottles of milk.

Send for Assortment

If your grocer is unable to supply you with the new Gerber Products, send us today the coupon below with \$1.00 for our complete introductory assortment—or order such individual products as you wish. Postage prepaid. In Canada, Complete Assortment Only \$1.10—Canadian Currency or Money Order.

Gerber's STRAINED VEGETABLES (A WEEK'S SUPPLY)



Gerber Products Div., Evansville, Ind. Co., Fremont, Mich.
Dept. 11, 32 West 39th St., New York
Send \$1.00 for complete introductory assortment—or order such individual products as you wish. Postage prepaid. In Canada, Complete Assortment Only \$1.10—Canadian Currency or Money Order.

Why Jeannette and I Are Happy



JOSEPHINE WARE

We earn a lot of money in this wonderful way

JEANNETTE WARE is my sister. My name is Josephine Ware. Most of our friends thought we were foolish when we started our little tea room. We had very little money, no experience, and a lot of competition. We succeeded so well, however, that it wasn't long before our friends asked us to help them start tea rooms, too!

We found that it was a wonderful business. It was easy to start because we knew how to cook and serve and be friendly to people. As we learned more we earned more. Today the Ware Coffee Shop is one of the most successful tea rooms in New York or anywhere.

We would like to send you a copy free. It tells how we became successful and shows how you too can make your dreams come true. There's no better way than this to ever hear of than a Tea Room, Coffee Shop, Motor Inn or Cafeteria. It's a natural outgrowth of your home-making experience. Let Jeannette and me show you how we made our little couple of bits of success in this business; how you can learn in your spare time.

Just mail me the coupon for my book. It is free. There is no obligation in writing for it. It may lead to greater happiness, greater prosperity, than you have ever before known. Write to me now or call and see me before you forget.

Afternoon and evening classes now forming. Also home study courses.

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JOSEPHINE WARE
Dept. B-30, 52 West 39th St., New York
Please send me, without obligation, your free booklet on training for big earnings in tea room management.
Name.....
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City..... State.....

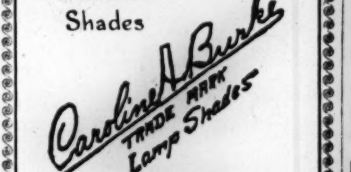
A recent convention of the Ohio club, Mrs. Bryant conducted a Friendship Breakfast. Seated at this breakfast, shoulders touching, were women from six other nations, France, Greece, Hungary, Poland, Germany and Czechoslovakia, each in the costume of her native land, thus lending additional interest to the affair. Each one of these women was a full-fledged American citizen. The Buckeye has the following to say of the impressions received at that breakfast:

"And what a surprise awaited those in attendance when each one of these women related in her own charming manner, the experiences encountered in becoming naturalized American citizens. Few of us have given much thought or can fully appreciate the courage it takes to leave the land of one's birth and emigrate to a new country, there to start all over, learning a new language, new customs and entirely different habits of living. And how few of us have made any effort to welcome these new citizens and help them, through personal contact, to know and love the ideas and traditions of our beloved America and, consequently, to become the best kind of citizens."

HAIR NETS

Two Dozen for \$1 Postpaid
For Bobbed or Long Hair, Cap or Fringe. Single or Double Mesh. Heat Resistant. Never out of perfect. Agents wanted. GRAY WHITE or OIL DOZ. LAVENDER or \$1.00
HARRY L. COE
925 Century Bldg., Dept. 2-4, St. Louis, Mo.
Sole U.S. Agent, American Leather Hair Net Co.

Parchment Shades

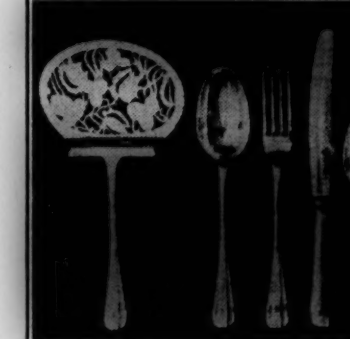


Original and Artistic Designs.
At the better stores. Through Dealers only. Every shade autographed.

3901-03 Cottage Grove Avenue CHICAGO

Original and Artistic Designs.
At the better stores. Through Dealers only. Every shade autographed.
3901-03 Cottage Grove Avenue CHICAGO

A Girl Silversmith



Silver Table Set Designed by Christa Ehrlich. Executed by the Inv. Silversmith, fabrik Voorsooten, Holland.

CHRISTA EHRLICH'S silver work is of a remarkably high order; it is distinguished by its simplicity and yet boldness in design, its thoughtfulness, its freedom of line, its restraint in handling. She has a fine perception of the dignity of the table; therefore, she has chosen silver objects destined for this use as the particular expression of her art. It is this which has led to her being regarded specially as a designer in the Inv. Silversmithfabrik Voorsooten in Holland. She usually works at the Vienna School, and particularly in the studio of Prof. Josef Hoffmann of the Arts and Crafts School, under whom she studied. Needless to say, being of this school, she is not only a designer but a craftsman.

GIFTS for SCHOOL CHILDREN

BEN MASON
Four pencils, penholder and ruler, in genuine leather case. Name on case, pencils, ruler and penholder. \$1.00
130 W. Larned Street, Detroit, Mich.

START THE BABY

HOME PREPARATION FOR SCHOOL
Cut several years from your child's school period; give a sound early education. You can do this if you start early enough with the Eureka system. We will show you how to accomplish the right in your OWN HOME. Send for literature showing remarkable results. Give your child.

EUREKA SYSTEM OF CHILD EDUCATION

311 West 44th St., New York City

Tropical Delicacies to Delight You!

For your own table, or for gifts, we recommend **MRS. COOK'S** PERFECT COOKIES. PERFECTION of appetizing Florida products, containing large jars each of:

- Guava Jelly
- 5-Fruit Marmalade
- Orange Juice for 8 glasses
- Half-pound box Crystal-Peet

Only for \$5.95 Postpaid
Order your now—Ask for booklet of other Tropical Treats.
Florida Natural Products Co.,
Box 1113-C Tampa, Fla.

EDUCATIONAL

Purpose: To Develop Leading Architects

The University of Illinois having developed recent winners of the Rome Prize in Architecture, the head of the department was asked to tell how it was done.

By L. H. PROVINCE
Head of the Department of Architecture,
University of Illinois

ARCHITECTURE is the designing of a structure which will be useful for human habitation, and beautiful. The public has a right to demand that no building be ugly. These three characteristics must be incorporated in every successful building.

Fifty years ago it was said that architects were born, not made, and the idea of a college education to train architects was preposterous. Today the same feeling prevails that architects must have that spark of genius born in them, but that the education of architecture can stimulate the imagination, inspire the youth of our nation to better ideals, and fire him with enthusiasm to do greater things.

At Illinois all students desiring to study architecture are admitted directly from high school. They have made their choice before entering the university and they come from all walks of life. All entering students are given the same work, but those with previous training are allowed to proceed as rapidly as their abilities permit.

The work of design for the four years is one of sequence beginning in the first year with a study of the various elements of the facade involving a study of form and arrangement of doorways, windows, porches, colonnades. After a semester this the student studies more advanced order problems which involve the composition of elements to form a single architectural unit such as the facade of a house, a small memorial hall, a frontispiece, or similar problems. This work corresponds to the Analytical Problems of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design.

Railroad Stations and Post Offices. The work of the second and third years is known as the B Plan work of the Beaux Arts. Starting with plans of simple structures such as railroad stations, libraries or banks, the student advances to the more complicated plans of single buildings such as hotels, city halls, post offices and similar buildings. The student is ready for his senior work which is known as Class A work and involves large plan problems such as a church, a concert hall, a large museum, or a group plan such as a layout for an institution.

The specified curricula for four years but many students elect five years for the work. For those who prefer the longer period, there is an unusual opportunity to do advanced work.

For the past several years the problems of the Beaux Arts Institute of Design of New York have been used. This organization sends out the problems to the participating schools in printed form, giving not only the problems but the date when the sketch is to be made, the date when New York and the date of the judgment by the jury of New York architects.

On the date assigned for the sketch the class meets and each member is handed a printed copy of the problem. The instructor reads the problem and answers questions, after which each student goes to a large, small room where he works alone, and proceeds to study the problem. This work must be done by the student without help or criticism and without reference to any book or document. Nine hours is allowed to this study and at the end of that time the student has prepared a freehand sketch of his problem, which he hands the sketch to the proctor. This sketch, which is done in ink, is then blueprinted and a copy given to the student, and the original is retained for sending in with the completed drawing to New York for judgment. The sketch having been prepared, the student is now at liberty to consult documents and receive criticism from his "patron" or instructor.

The length of the problem varies from two to six weeks in duration. A large part of the time is spent in making pencil studies and drawings, under the criticism of the instructor. When a student has developed the problem as it should be he is given permission to start drawing it on white paper, to be rendered in color and turned in on the date specified. This finished problem must be a development of the sketch which was made, and the drawing with the freehand sketch is then sent to New York.

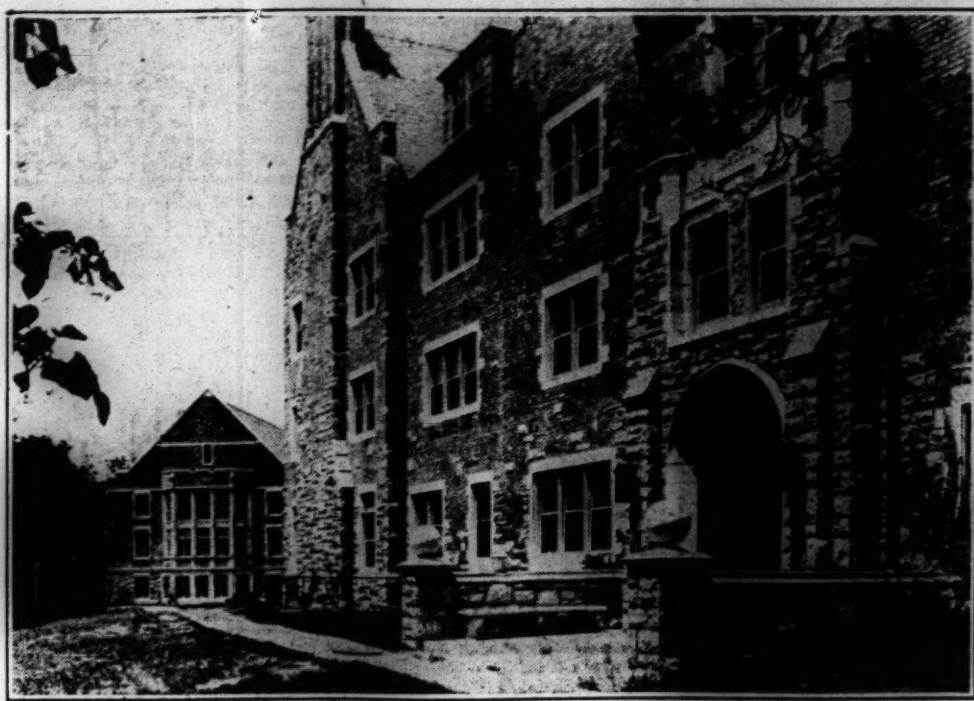
The Jury. Schools and ateliers all over the country have been doing the same problem and all work must be in New York on the date specified. After covering the name of the student and the school to which he belongs, all drawings are hung on the walls of a large room and a jury of New York architects judges the work. It is a great departure from the usual solution of his problem he is thrown out of the competition. The jury makes such awards as the quality of the work justifies and each school is advised of the results.

The work at Illinois has received many high awards at the Beaux Arts during the past year, having received 20 medals for outstanding work; the Fontainebleau scholarship was awarded to a senior of the department, and also the first prize in the design offered by the American Institute of Steel Construction was awarded to Illinois. The medal to universities of the American group of the Societe des Architectes Diplomes par le Gouvernement Francaise has been awarded this year to the department of architecture, University of Illinois, for having the best record of accomplishment in the teaching of architecture along the lines followed by the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. Homer F. Pfeiffer, a graduate of the class of 1925, won the Rome prize, two years ago, and B. Kenneth Johnson of the class of 1928 has just been awarded the Rome prize in architecture for the current year. Herschel Elarth of Illinois has been awarded honorable mention.

Four years is a short time in which to teach, academically, the subject of architecture; all that can be done is to teach the fundamentals, the alphabet, by which the graduate when he enters the profession can form his own words or express his own ideas. There is no time in school to teach fads or fancies in architecture or to go off on tangents. The faculty of the department at Illinois are enthusiastic and inspiring; they spend long hours in the drafting rooms with the students, encouraging and stimulating the students to greater efforts and higher ideals. The student is being taught to think, to express himself in the design, in the spirit of his time. The library is the laboratory for the architect and the Ricker Library of Architecture at the University of Illinois is one of the outstanding libraries of its kind in the world. The student is encouraged to use the library, to know the good books, and to use them.

For Larger Work. Every effort is made to stimulate the students to do their best; the course is not planned for draftsman, it is not for the graduate who will be draftsman; they must be larger work, have larger responsibilities. The faculty are not interested primarily with the student as a student but in looking forward to a period of five or ten years after graduation when the graduate will have his early experience and will have reached a place of responsibility in the world.

The course is laid out to develop the great potential possibilities that are latent in most of the students. There are plenty of men to do the small work, the detail work; the men from Illinois must be leaders of the generation, dreamers of dreams, and builders of structures which will tell succeeding generations of the civilization which existed during their time. This is a great responsibility, and the department of architecture at Illinois is making an honest effort to meet it.



One of the Dormitories, Park College, Missouri. The Commons in the Distance.

College Operates as Family, Stressing Self-Help

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANUAL labor, to the extent of 15 hours each week, is required at Park College, Parkville, Missouri, of all students who live in dormitories on the campus. This service makes them members of the college family, which is the fundamental idea in the life and government of the school. Only a score of the almost 550 students live in quarters other than those provided on the college grounds.

In many respects Park College is unique among educational institutions. Even its environment is unusual. Perched on sharply-faced terraces that have been cut into the forested bluff bordering the Missouri River at this point, the college buildings occupy four or five different levels connected by steep winding drives and long flights of concrete steps. The view from almost any point on the campus shunts one back a century and a quarter, since the wide sweep of river and bottom land appears quiet and lone and deserted today as Lewis and Clark, the explorers, must have found it in 1804 when they passed this point in their canoes in search of the headwaters of the "Big Muddy."

Best of Facilities. Although Park College is a school for needy boys and girls who must earn a considerable part of their educational expense, there is nothing crude either in its buildings or its equipment. Save for a few of the older structures, the buildings are modern and pleasing in architectural design. The Wakefield Science building is a model of its kind, while the Thompson Commons, with its large dining room, where the entire college family, including the faculty, can be seated at one time offers one of the most practical and beautiful equipments of its kind existing anywhere in American colleges. In dormitories and elsewhere abundant provision has been made for comfort.

Park College, however, exists not alone to provide ambitious though needy students with an education but also to teach them the dignity of manual labor. No student's education is held to be complete unless he or she has learned how to work—not alone in study and laboratory, but in the doing of tasks common to human life in its exalted sphere. In all students share equally in the

work of this large household there are no exclusive sets, no marked social distinctions. In the fraternity of common tasks is created a sense of equal footing that is unusual in so large a group. Only through scholarship and wisdomness of personal character does a boy or girl attain supremacy that is recognized either by the student body or the faculty.

One thing constantly kept before the students is that no type of family work is of more consequence than another. The student who shovels coal of feeds the furnaces or works in the dairy is of equal importance to the life of the college as one who works in the office of the dean or business manager or president. The girl who works in the college kitchen is held to be doing as much for the good of all as the one who takes dictation in the college office. Each student in his or her daily task serves the whole. This is created a fine fellowship—an atmosphere of united, helpful service such as exists in any well-balanced family circle.

The ideals which Park College has been fostering since its foundation in 1875 had their origin in the heart of Col. George S. Park, who, as far back as the early fifties, cherished the idea of providing opportunities for Christian education and practical training in all lines of manual work for youth who were willing by their own toil to contribute to the obtaining of an education that otherwise might be impossible. The modest home of this pioneer among educators still stands upon the college grounds under the shelter of a great elm.

One building, called Labor Hall, is devoted exclusively to the work of issuing and handling labor assignments. Some of the students work as high as 24 hours a week and a college

considerable number remain through the summer to assist in the work of the 1200-acre farm.

Every Form of Work. Almost every form of activity necessary in the conduct of so extensive a farm and so large a body of students is handled by student labor. The college produces the greater bulk of the food required—dairy products, poultry, beef, pork, vegetables, fruits. It maintains its own printing plant where every bit of printed matter used in the school, except textbooks, is prepared. It has its own laundry, water system and greenhouses—nearly everything, in fact, needed in a self-supporting community. Most of the common trades are represented in the student body for many Park students have had considerable experience in some form of manual effort before coming to the school.

All the work in the dormitories is done by students under skilled supervision. The work incident to preparing, cooking and serving about 1600 meals a day is done by girl students, who work in shifts of two hours each from 5 a. m. to 8 p. m. Many other girl students are employed in the college offices and in the library. So well organized is everything that service is maintained at high standards. For every hour that a boy or girl works beyond the minimum requirement of 15 hours' compensation is given at scheduled rates.

For many years a plan of selective admission has been in operation at Park College. The basis of this selection is (1) to secure students who have demonstrated a high level of scholarship and (2) to open

the facilities of the school to such boys and girls of this type whose pecuniary resources are so limited that otherwise an education might not be possible. The greater an applicant's need, the more apt is he or she to receive favorable consideration, other things being equal. The number of applicants always far exceeds the capacity of the school. Enrollments could be increased greatly for there are always to be an almost unlimited number of bright boys and girls who are lacking in resources for pursuing their education. But the trustees of Park College have officially determined the point beyond which the plan operated at the school could neither successfully nor safely be operated. This limit has been found to be 600 students. The present enrollment is well up toward 550.

Full Opportunity. The extent to which a student can finance his way through Park College depends upon the individual. Fifty-dollar scholarships are awarded to freshmen entering from accredited high schools who have had the highest honors in their class—provided their enrollment at Park follows in the immediate autumn. Students who work through the summer are given a credit of \$150 toward the expense of their succeeding year. After one year in residence any student may ask for a \$400 fellowship if he actually needs this extra credit. And his scholarship is in addition to these helps, there are loan funds and, of course, the extra earnings that a student can make above his 15 minimum hours. Altogether, a student who works through the summer may with aid of scholarship and extra earnings lower his \$300 annual charge to almost nothing. This \$300 charge covers board, room, tuition, flat laundry, laboratory and library fees and student entertainments.

As regards scholarship, the standards in this school are kept at high level. The college itself is rated in class A by University of Illinois, and is on the approved list of the Association of American Universities. Ideals of Christian service keep the atmosphere of the college pure and sweet. Emphasis is laid on the fact that all professions need men and women of highest Christian character. Twenty-two per cent of the graduates of the past 12 years have entered some form of Christian service.

For the most part only serious-minded, earnest youth seek out this school. Such as choose a college chiefly for the thrills it offers and for a good time, never would apply at Park. They would be refused if they did. Yet the college family in this school does not work every moment. It enjoys itself immensely at times—and many times. Mostly, however, the joy of college life at this institution is centered in the close fellowship that is promoted by common tasks and in the satisfaction that attends an earnest preparation for life amid a most wholesome and genuine Christian atmosphere.

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The Woodcraft Fellowship

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

London, Eng.

THE pioneers of the Woodcraft Movement wanted something more than merely to encourage children to live a wholesome, open-air life. They wanted to teach them that the out-of-doors is a bond between the peoples of all countries, and to show, by explaining the unfolding of history, how the human race is developing from the primitive state toward a world brotherhood. The Woodcraft Folk are not merely a nature-loving fellowship of young people, they are definitely out to establish a new order of civilization which will give to all men and women a finer and nobler social life, and a greater awakening intellect.

The charter of the Woodcraft Folk is a simple one, and the signing of the declaration the only qualification for membership. In doing this the young people declare that they will do their best to camp out and keep fit in mind and body; to work for world peace and co-operation; and to study nature and the history of the world, so that when they are older they can take their place as useful and intelligent members of mankind. There is as little organization as possible. All red tape is avoided. The only discipline is self-discipline, the children being encouraged to express themselves sincerely and naturally.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Uses of Detours

I SHOULD probably be called the most treacherous of motorists if I were to admit any regret for the achievement of our well-nigh universal and amazingly excellent highways. I should be looked upon with scorn or, more likely, with pity, as one who had for the time at least quite taken leave of his senses. To what can a city or county or state point with more complacent pride than its impressive mileage of new roads, broad and smooth, and whirling busily day and night with every kind of motor bent on business and pleasure? In what way do communities go about to sing their own praises to the rest of the world with greater fervor than to advertise all of the miles of cement "constructed" we can assure you at fifty thousand dollars a mile, and absolutely the finest and latest in this part of the country? How backward seems that unfortunate state or county whose highways are still scornfully labeled on the maps "unimproved" or merely "passable." Is it not one of the marvels of the times that this network of luxurious transportation covering a vast continent? Who would not then rejoice at the passing of the old days of plain earth and gravel, of bumps and bumps? And what motorist whose experience stretches back for some years does not doubly rejoice at the passing of the ubiquitous detour over which he struggled during the period which constructed our magnificent pavements?

Would they never end, these interminable twisting stretches with sharp grading and clouds of dust? You could never escape them. Your only consolation, and a poor one at best, was the similarity between the road over which you might travel and the substitute offered you while the main, but unimproved, highway were being transformed. But it would seem as if an impossible work was always selected. And now those days seem only a memory. If you turn aside from the main road you find the former detour itself changed into a smooth shining surface. The old detour has gone and the new one is lined with stations of refreshment for motor and motorist.

And this is what I venture to confess that I sometimes lament—for I am one who can remember the "detours." I do not particularly enjoy the tortuous journey which they throw up a stifling, blinding dust. There was, I must admit, some wear and tear. But almost any detour in the old days—let us say of a decade ago—was an adventure. Whether my fellow motorists of that far-off time shared any such sentiment I do not know. I have never chanced to meet another detour-enthusiast. I can have no blame for those who found themselves too engrossed in steering a possible course through the hazy and holes that they faced to discover the scenery along the route. I suspect that I have hit many a rock on either side. And now the reason of my regret for the passing of the detour is divulged. Along these narrow

devious paths was the great chance of the explorer. Of course they were always there for him who sought their secrets. But how many turned from the broad highway to lose themselves perhaps in rough country lanes? I do not pretend that I always chose the detour. After all, the main highways are surrounded with fascination for those who know how to see. But the roads that wander off on both sides lead away into far and unknown places.

You have found them, I do not doubt, although not perhaps with the motorcar—the peaceful, rolling farms which the woods and the streams and all of the other remote loveliness beyond. There is a lake among the hills which I once found and I am almost selfish enough to hope that they will never improve the path that has led me back to it more than once. There are many other scenes to which detours have taken me, and for which I would surrender most of the vistas of the highways. There are the detours, too, which have brought me to sudden glimpses of wild, rocky coast and the sea. All these are the roads no matter how rough, which I would always travel if I can consult only my deepest desire.

Now many of these have become broader and smoother roads since first I discovered them. And they are thronged with fellow motorists because they have become easy to ride on. I have no wish to avoid them on that ground, but I feel that I have peculiar rights to them. I have certain claims of the discoverer. They belong to me who found and loved them when others passed them by.

Whether these byways be even possible for all or not, what I might call the spirit of the detour must appeal to everyone who is not content with the main traveled roads of experience. These highways, of course, we must all travel as we share the common journey. But everyone has his own detours which he shares with no other human being. We may appear to be following a well-worn highway every day through the years in the sight of our fellow travelers. All the while unseen detours are carrying us far afield by invisible fields and lakes and over the seas which we alone have found. There is never an end to these roads, no end to the adventuring in a measureless world of imagination and feeling within ourselves.

It is some of these detours of experience which are never in the common view the greater works in the world's letters present lasting pictures of the main thoroughfares of experience. For we usually contend that such records as survive preserve the universal. The universal, however, is one who divides the deeper and largely unrealized currents which flow not only through the experience of others about him but in all peoples in all times. Yet if he speak in a more intimate tone, the lyric or the personal essay, he can hardly refrain from voicing the record of his individual adventures along his own unseen by-roads. When he comes to describe the scenery which he believes to be his own special discovery he may be astonished to learn that he has reported landscapes very similar to those explored by others. But it belongs to him none the less because he has found it for himself far from the highways traveled by the many.

In other arts, too, in painting, let us say, does the true craftsman preserve color and form and combine in patterns which he himself alone has discovered along the detours of his imagination. In the finished results revealed more completely than in any other mode of human expression the mystery of that profound difference between each man and all others who have lived upon the earth. And in this difference lies the true distinction which is potentially possible for every human being. A man may travel over many a wonderful detour of the inner life without leaving any record in the forms of art which can endure. But if he does find an expression which the world can see, he has shared by all. The reflection of these private travels of his, rather than his observations of the common highways of experience.

Yet if he would have others understand what he has experienced on his own special byways he must show in some manner how he has found them by branching off from the main roads which others journey over. This inner world of detours can be reached only from the highways which may be shared by all. And the artist, at least the craftsman in literature, must show how the special paths of his own experience lead off from the common ways. What he reveals may be invested with a novel charm for others. Or others may see that the artist has found a landscape for which they themselves had longed and occasionally glimpsed from afar. They will then make his detours their own. And the byways will become the highways upon which all may journey. Perhaps then I should not regret the common possession of the older detours as many come to share them. Nor would we always follow the more difficult paths. There is comfort in the journey along the broad and smooth highways with many fellow travelers. And when the way becomes somewhat monotonous, there are always new and more remote roads which we may discover for ourselves.

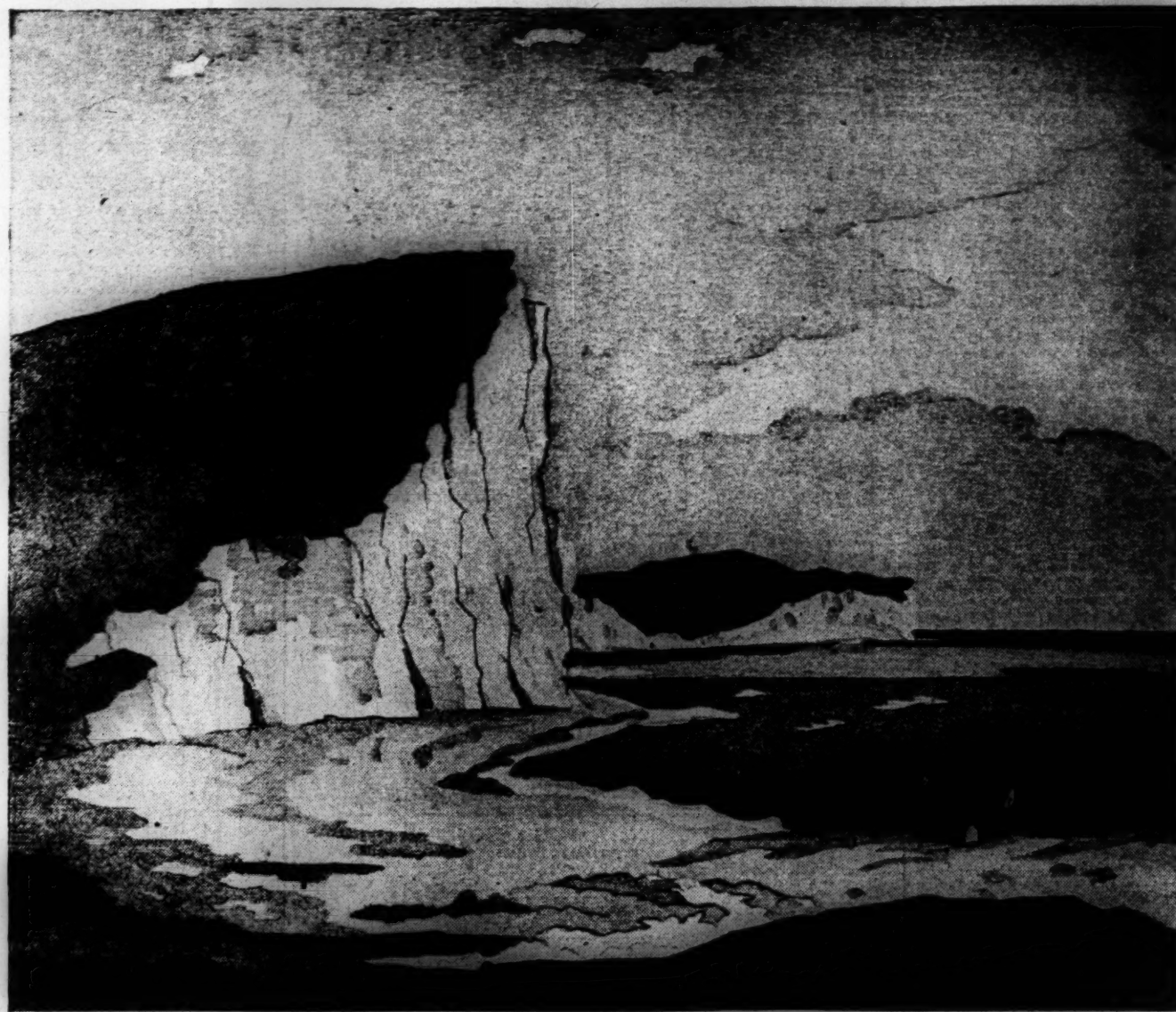
A Thoughtful Day

This was a thoughtful day.
A pensive day that sat beneath still trees.
The fleece of white clouds lay
Untouched, unspun upon the mountain's knees.

Wind fingers brought
Together, locked, folded in silent grace.

This was a day that sought
And found its own in an untrodden place.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS.



Cuckmere Haven. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Eric Slater.

Motif in Biography

There is nothing more delightful in the writing of a biography than the pursuit of vivid details like these across the pages of memoirs and letters. . . . What a joy, for instance, to discover that d'Orsay used to laugh loudly when he said "Ha, ha," and gripped his friends' hands too vigorously. Mr. Strachey plays this game admirably; he knows that the little Victoria used, in her childhood, to be taught by the Baroness de Späth to make little cardboard boxes trimmed with gold paper and painted flowers. He notes that Victoria's journal has the appearance of being written by a child, but that her letters seem to be the work of a child corrected by a governess. He brings before our eyes an evening party at Windsor—the circle of people at the round table, the albums of the queen's sketches, with the Prince playing his interminable games of chess with three of his gentlemen-in-waiting. No one was ever more conscious of the importance of authentic detail than the doctor of the best of all biographies, Doctor Johnson himself.

"The business of a biographer is often to pass slightly over those performances and incidents which produce vulgar greatness, to lead the thoughts into domestic privacies, and display the minute details of daily life, where exterior appendages are cast aside, and men excel each other only by prudence and by virtue. . . .

"There are many invisible circumstances which . . . are more important than public occurrences. Thus Salustius, the great master of nature, has not forgot, in his account of Cataline, to remark that his walk was now quick, and again slow, as an indication of a mind revolving something with violent commotion."

From this passage it is clear that Johnson had a vision of what a certain type of biography might be, the type which was later to be exemplified by Mr. Strachey. Moreover as one reads Johnson's own Lives of the Poets, one is struck by the Strachey-esque touch to be found in many of them. In fact, one has but to entitle one half of the work Eminent Jacobites and the other Eminent Augustans to make it a wholly modern book. . . .

Must I confess that, as a work of art, I prefer Eminent Victorians? Johnson's moral judgments crop up with a vigor which is entertaining but at the same time spoils, or at least displaces the effect. . . .

Can a biography have a poetic value? I think it can. Poetry, in the wide sense, I conceive to be a transmutation of nature into some beautiful form, made intelligible by the introduction of rhythm. In poetry, in the stricter sense, this rhythm is established by the verse form or by rhyme; in music, by motif; in a book, by the recurrence, at more or less distant intervals, of the essential motifs of the work. A human life is made up of a number of such motifs; when you study one of them, it will soon begin to impress itself upon you with a remarkable force. . . .

In Darwin's life there is a flower motif, which sometimes takes the form of a pot of geraniums sent by his sister, sometimes of the queen's primroses; there is an Eastern motif, clear and piercing, which sounds with a blare of trumpets in youth, but gradually the brazen sounds are softened. . . . Here the biographer is on a level with the great musician and the great poet. —ANDRÉ MAUROIS, in "Aspects of Biography."

AMONG the exhibits at the recent show of the Society of Graver-Printers in Color, in London, few attracted more appreciative attention than Mr. Eric Slater's "Cuckmere Haven." People are, naturally, impressed by the rapid strides which this young artist has made within a few years.

Mr. Slater is always happy in his choice of subjects. Those white cliffs are dear to all English people, and often they have filled the heart of those returning home with delight. An inspiring sight indeed—and truly English.

But apart from all sentiment, the white cliffs of the English coast are of great and unique beauty with their harmonies of mellowed white and gray and grayish-yellow. A motif with this scale of subdued and blended hues was bound to appeal to Mr. Slater, who seems to have a scale of values at his disposal which are rarely found in the work of his colleagues and in which certain gray shades are singularly attractive. You will find them in the sky of this print; above the soft grayish-olive of the fields and the chaste hues of the chalk; in the expanse of brownish-yellow sands, separated by a narrow rim of white foam from the slaty-blue of the sea. Behind the steep cliff in the foreground are other cliffs, the green of the grass and the white of the chalk paler and fainter as they recede into the distance, hiding more cliffs and headlands still farther and farther away.

A Garden

It lies beside the busy road—a haven of rest and of beauty. So few of the pedestrians and motorists guess, when racing past on the Scottish highway, of the glories which lie just on the other side of the hedge. En passant, one would say, "It is a garden"; but once inside the gate and wandering through the riot of color, one exclaims, "This is a paradise—a paradise made by someone who loves and understands flowers!" In confusion and profusion they grow, these tended and beloved blooms. There is no limit or dividing line, for a weed, picked up for its beauty, is planted and thrives, and by some miraculous means, becomes an individual citizen, sharing equal rights with the more stately, garden-reared flowers.

From among the tall grasses peeps out a clump of deep-toned purple pansies. They come upon one with such a shock of surprise, as though they realized that growing among tall grasses was not quite usual, but being there, bless you! they would remain, to gladden the eyes of those who found them, with their velvety richness.

Round the lilies, tall and stiff, cuddles a patch of Virginia stock. Lilies, stateliness beautiful, rise from among the pure foam of Snow-in-Summer, like beautiful maidens rising from a frothy sea. Campanula bells, their bluebells matching the sky, swing their heads in the breeze and whisper words of wisdom to adoring sea pinks; and an orange lily tops a bed of lavender. Pansies, some rainbow colored, some blue, some yellow, meet the gaze wherever it rests. In beds of catmint nestle scarlet musk, like rubies on a lavender gown; while close to this crimson and lavender grows a lovely scarlet rose.

One might call it a democratic garden, for in it all things grow with equal fervor, from the green grass, interspersed with the redder of clover, to the most fashionable and aristocratic of blooms. And all this wonder glows and perfumes the air on a square piece of land under the shadow of the hills, and is lulled to sleep at night by the sound of a cascading burn which flows beneath the road, and so past the garden.

Gottes Allgegenwart und Macht

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

ZU ALLEN Zeiten hat es viele Menschen gegeben, deren ehrliches Verlangen und Streben es war, Gott zu dienen. Dennoch haben Tausende wie die Athener, die unwissend dem unbekannten Gott dienten, in ihrer Unwissenheit versucht, eine Gottheit anzubeten, die sie weder kannten noch verstanden. Die Christliche Wissenschaft entlehnt den Menschen die Wahrheit über Gott. In allen Schriften der Mrs. Eddy, der Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, finden wir die Wahrheit über Gott so einfach und klar dargestellt, daß alle, die wollen, sie erfassen und beim Lösen von Aufgaben, die an sie herangetragen werden, anwenden können.

Auf Seite 233 in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" schreibt Mrs. Eddy: "Man kann Gott verstehen, erkennen und auf jedes menschliche Bedürfnis antworten. Welche Hoffnung diese Worte Tausenden von Suchern gebracht haben! Gott, der nur ein weitenferntes, unbestimmtes und geisterhaftes Wesen zu sein schien, kann verstanden und erkannt werden. Und durch dieses Verständnis und diese Anwendung der Wahrheit werden Männer und Frauen und kleine Kinder aus den falschen Ansprüchen der Sünde und der Krankheit herausgehoben."

Die Christliche Wissenschaft ruht auf der Heiligen Schrift, in der wiederholt erklärt wird, daß Gott das All in allem sei. Durch den Propheten Jeremia vernahmen wir die Frage: "Bin ich nur ein Gott, der nahe ist, spricht der Herr, und nicht auch ein Gott von ferne her? . . . Bin ich es nicht, der Himmel und Erde füllt? spricht der Herr?" Und David war sich der Allgegenwart Gottes so bewußt, daß er sagen konnte: "Nähme ich Flügel der Morgenröte und bliebe am äußersten Meer, so würde mich doch deine Hand dasein führen." Siegreich bewies Christus Jesus die Wahrheit aller dessen, was die Propheten behaupteten. Bei allen seinen Heilungen erkannte er, daß Gott, das Gute, immer gegenwärtig ist, und sein Verständnis dieser Wahrheit vernichtete jeden ihm entgegengetretenen bösen Glauben.

Da Gott, das Gute, allen Raum erfüllt, kann es keinen Raum für etwas anderes geben. Wie steht es also mit dem Bösen, das den Sterblichen so wirklich und furchterregend scheint? Wo ist es? Nur im Glauben. Man kann alles mögliche glauben; aber der Glaube macht es nicht wahr; Neben ihm aber es schlafte jemand in einem vom Himmel Sonnenschein erleuchteten Zimmer ein, und jemand anders komme herein, siehe schwarze dunkle Vorhänge vor den Fenstern zu und sperre das Licht aus. Erwacht der Schlafende etwas später in völliger Finsternis, so kann er leicht glauben, es sei Mitternacht; doch dieser Glaube macht es nicht wahr. So haben die Menschen geglaubt, Gott könne das Gute und das Böse, und er erlaube dem Bösen, das Leidenden heimzusuchen. Dieser Glaube hat es jedoch nicht wahr gemacht, daß Gott das Böse kenne oder zulasse; denn trotz dieses falschen Glaubens bleibt die Tatsache unwandelbar bestehen, daß Gott gut ist, daß er der Geist, das Leben, die Wahrheit, die Liebe, das Gute, die Einsicht, die Weisheit ist, und daß er allen Raum erfüllt, was jeden falschen Glauben, der je zu bestehen beanspruchte, ausschließt.

Und wie läßt sich Gott, das Gute, auf jedes menschliche Bedürfnis anwenden? Nehmen wir an, wir haben ihn durch ernstes Forschen in der Bibel und im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy kennen und verstehen gelernt. Dann laßt uns annehmen, Mangel an Versorgung wolle sich einstellen und uns bedrängen. Da wir gelernt haben, Gott als den Geist zu kennen, so haben wir auch gelernt zu wissen, daß der zum Bilde des Geistes geschaffene Mensch geistige Nahrung und das Kleid der Gerechtigkeit braucht. Er empfängt die geistigen Ideen, die Gott Seinen Kindern unaufrührlich verleiht. Er wird mit Güte, Reinheit, Dankbarkeit und Liebe angefüllt. So, wie man diese Wahrheit über den geistigen Menschen, Gottes Gleichnis, versteht und sein Denken damit in Einklang bringt, wird die menschliche Erfahrung geläutert, und alles notwendige Zeitliche, das einem nach Christi Jesu Verheißung zu fallen wird, tritt in Erscheinung.

Scheint es an der nötigen Einsicht zu fehlen, oder erfordert die Lage mehr Weisheit und Urteil, als man glaubt, ausdrücken zu können, so bedenke man, daß man gelernt hat, Gott als das unendliche göttliche Gemüt, das einzige Gemüt, zu kennen. Versteht man dies, so sollte man mit seinem ganzen Denken bei diesem Standpunkte beharren und getreulich erwarten, daß man das empfängt, worum man bittet. Und Gott wird die Weisheit und die Einsicht spenden, die nötig sind, um jeder Lage gerecht zu werden. Ist die Störung Krankheit, so sei man eingedenk, daß Gott das einzige Leben ist, und daß es in diesem unendlichen Leben keine Krankheit gibt, sonst könnten die Menschen nie hoffen, ihr zu entziehen. Der Mensch, die geistige Idee Gottes, besteht tatsächlich in dem göttlichen Gemüt, das für alles sorgt, was für die ununterbrochene Fortdauer harmonischen Daseins nötig ist.

Tritt Widerwärtigkeit durch Leid in Erscheinung, so können wir in der Tat frohlocken; denn Gott ist die göttliche Liebe, und die Liebe geht Hand in Hand mit Freude und Frohsinn und unbegrenzter Glückseligkeit. Daher nimmt der Mensch, die Idee Gottes, unmittelbar an dem Wesen der Liebe teil, ist immer glücklich, hoffnungsvoll und froh. So werden wir finden, daß Gott jedes Bedürfnis befriedigt, so daß wir uns Seiner Allgegenwart und Macht unaufrührlich bewußt sind.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft—The Christian Science Publishing Society.

God's Ever-Presence and Power

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALL DOWN the ages there have been many who have honestly desired and striven to serve God; yet, like the Athenians who ignorantly worshipped the unknown God, thousands have attempted ignorantly to worship a Godhead whom they have neither known nor understood.

Christian Science is unfolding to humanity the truth about Deity. Throughout the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, we find the truth about God set forth with simplicity and clearness, so that all who so desire may grasp and make practical use of the truth in the solving of problems which confront them.

On page 233 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy has written, "God is understandable, knowable, and applicable to every human need." What hope these words have brought to thousands of seekers! God, who had seemed only a far-off, vague, and visionary Being, becomes understood and known; and through this understanding and practice of the truth men and women and little children are being lifted out of the false claims of sin and sickness.

Christian Science is based upon the Scriptures, whose pages contain many declarations of the fact that God is All-in-all. Through the mouth of the prophet Jeremiah is voiced the question: "Am I a God at hand, saith the Lord, and not a God afar off? . . . Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord." And David was so conscious of the ever-presence of God that he declared, "If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall thy hand reach me." Christ Jesus triumphantly proved the truth of all that the prophets affirmed. In all his healing works he realized that God, good, is ever present, and his understanding of this truth wiped out every evil belief that confronted him.

Since God, good, fills all space, it follows that there can be no room for anything else. What, then, of evil, which seems so real and formidable to mortals? Where does it exist? In belief only. One may believe anything, but that does not make it true. Suppose a person goes to sleep in a room bright with sunshine, and somebody comes in and draws heavy dark curtains across the windows, shutting out the light. When a little later the sleeper awakes in total

Donn Byrne's Gaelic

Language is to some extent a keynote of nationality. Our native language in Ireland is Gaelic, which appears to be a rough descendant of an original stock of which modern Welsh and modern Breton are the purer blooded. To what degree a Breton and a Welshman can understand each other I do not know, but in both languages I can trace words, a term of endearment, is the same as our Irish "beg," meaning "little"; and in Breton "ty," meaning "house," and "ber," meaning "a house with subsidiary buildings," are the same as our own words.

My education, such as it is, has flown more along the lines of Greek and Latin than of Celtic tongues, so I can speak with no authority on the analogies of Breton and Irish; but that they are very closely akin is beyond question. My boyhood was spent in those parts of northern Ireland where Gaelic was still spoken; and, having more curiosity about houses, dogs, and boats than about books, I grew up speaking Irish and English with equal fluency; so that I know for a certainty how far apart the Celtic and Gaelic tongues are. . . .

A Highlander and an Islesman of Scotland speak the Gaelic as I do, as that remnant of people in the Isle of Man who speak their native Manx. In Manx, spoken now I am told by not more than two hundred people, the dialect is that of the County Down, in Ireland. The Highlander and the man of the Hebrides use a less inflected Gaelic than ours.

There is a vulgar error, as old writers would say, that the Basque language in the Pyrenees has a relationship to our Celtic tongues, but that is untrue. I know the Basques, and their mysterious speech has no relationship with any known tongue. In that strange quirk of Victor Hugo's, "L'Homme Qui Rit," the Lord's Prayer as recited by an Irishman is supposed to be understood by the Basques; but that is wrong. Their passion for handball, which is our Irish game, and their look, as of an Aran Islander, have given rise to this belief. But every nation plays a form of ball, and brooding on mountain and sea gives people who are fortunate to have sea and mountain by them that rugged face, that depth in their eyes, that grave courtesy, that distilled simplicity.—DONN BYRNE, in "Ireland, the Rock Where I Was Born."

Moonlit Apples

At the top of the house the apples are laid in rows,
And the skylight lets the moonlight in, and those
Apples are deep-sea apples of green. There goes
A cloud on the moon in the autumn night.

A mouse in the walnut scratches, and scratches, and then
There is no sound at the top of the house, of me
Or mice; and the cloud is blown, and the moon again
Dapples the apples with deep-sea light.

They are lying in rows there, under the gloomy beams;
On the sagging floor; they gather the silver streams
Out of the moon, those moonlit apples of dreams,
And quiet is the steep stair under.

In the corridors under there is nothing but sleep.
And stiller than ever on orchard boughs they keep
Tryst with the moon, and deep is the silence, deep
On moon-washed apples of wonder.

—From "Poems," 1908-1910, by JOHN DRINKWATER.

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Theatrical News of the World

Hollywood, 1929

By RALPH FLINT

EACH year the Hollywood scene changes its spots to an amazing degree, and this summer of 1929 is witnessing one of its most crucial periods of flux, now that talking pictures have come to stay. With amazing rapidity new stars swim into the motion picture ken; new directors, new writers, new modes and manners crop up almost overnight. Time was when it took a long and careful grooming to fit a newcomer for a prominent position in pictures; but today, a single performance of outstanding quality or a single telling bit of writing or direction is almost sufficient to launch a new name, as proved by the overnight success of Charles Bickford and Kay Johnson in the new De Mille picture, "Dynamite."

The sudden influx of Broadway talent into the Hollywood studios, and the unwillingness of the producers to carry old-time stars on an inflated salary basis are two good reasons for the shifting of personal values in screen work. Today, most of the studios that graced the Paramount roster of four years ago are gone, and instead of Menlo, Swanson, Daniels, Dix, Cruze, McHugh, La Roque, Negri, etc., we have Carroll, Rogers, Arlen, Brian, Cooper, etc.—a new generation in four short years. And the same with the technical departments of the studios. Here a constant state of retooling is necessary to keep up with the advancing status of the screen. Then, too, the rising real estate values of Hollywood keep the studios ever edging further and further from the center of activities, and it is said that the new Fox Movietone City, as yet uncompleted, is already scheduled for an even further hop into the hinterland.

Within a year from this time of the first rush to get sound production under way, the various studios have done wonders in erecting sound stages, in perfecting their technical equipment, and in learning the various phases of what is a 10 times more difficult medium to control than its predecessor. But there appears to be no screen problem too difficult to fathom, and at the moment of writing the various powers that be are about to sit in conference to determine what shall be the width of the new extra wide film that is to add the next dimension to the screen. Four or five different inventions are being pushed, each claiming certain definite advantages; and it has been found necessary, as a means of self-

preservation, to arrive at some standard size in order to provide the theaters and studios with uniform equipment. An increased tonal volume is assured with the wider sound track that the new film provides, and it is obvious that the gain from a purely spectacular point of view will be tremendous, besides the improvement stereoscopically. While the song-and-dance fad that has hit the studios to such a degree this year may seem to the casual observer a fairly irrelevant state of things, yet it is this very cry for musical comedy material that has forced the screen to take up color production in any serious way, and to enlarge its borders to accommodate the larger groups of figures that chorus and ballet numbers entail. And given these new quantities to digest, it will not be long before the automatic demand for a third dimension will undoubtedly bring that interesting state to pass after which the sky will be the limit for the man who thinks in terms of the ultimate cinema.

Today Hollywood is a chorus girls' happy hunting ground, and each studio has its own salaried staff of dancers and singers. Warner Brothers and First National (a Warner Brothers unit) maintain a corps of nearly 50 each. And with the usual Warner Brothers' perspicacity in getting ahead of the field, they have tied up 75 per cent of the product of Technicolor for the next two years with advance orders, since it takes this color-producing company a considerable time to make their complicated camera and equip them with trained crews.

It is a golden moment for another color camera to step into the field, and there are several that are nearing the point of entrance, notably Vitacolor, tests of which I witnessed the other evening at a special color meeting of local camera men. The thrill that comes with beautiful color and the dramatic intensity that it evokes will automatically sweep away the cobwebs of the objectors. After all, are we not fully entitled to color on the screen, who do not live in a monochromatic world? And I predict a clear gain all round when the screen begins to show us with its spectral delicacy, already taken color is well along with a three-color process which promises even finer tonal delicacies and a greater range of hue.

Hollywood, no matter how other things may change, still loves screen celebrities. Opening nights at the motion picture houses still bring forth a fine flurry of enthusiasm; and when one is carried out by the expert showmanship of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's world premier of its "Hollywood Review of 1929" at Grauman's Chinese Theater this summer it becomes a gala occasion by every standard. The patient crowds, the waving searchlights, the long procession of limousines filled with famous stars, the dazzling floor-court of the theater with the waiting masters of ceremonies and the ubiquitous microphones ready to relay to an expectant world the latest arrival's comments, all go to make up a spectacle that no other city ever really sees in such fine flowering. Not since the now historic opening at the Liberty Theater in New York some seasons ago, when Mary Pickford and Douglas Fairbanks attended the opening of "The Thief of Bagdad," have I seen a turnout equal to this M-G-M film festival of 1929.

"The Four Feathers," a Paramount opening with Maurice Chevalier lending his delightful presence to the occasion, proved to be only a moderately interesting premier, while Cecil B. DeMille's "Dynamite" the following night brought but a certain percentage of celebrities to the Carthy Circle. If New York has learned to take its picture openings rather casually, Hollywood undoubtedly will cherish such affairs with unabating enthusiasm as long as pictures are pictures.

'The Hottentot' Filmed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—William Collier's one-time stage success, "The Hottentot," has been revived for the talking screen for its mirth-provoking proclivities. It proves to be as great a laugh-getter as ever, judging by its warm and noisy recep-

tion at Warner Brothers' Theater in Hollywood. But Edward Everett Horton, who takes the part in this production that Mr. Collier once assumed, is such a local favorite that West Coast audiences probably would roar at anything he did. He runs through the part of the unfortunate victim of his friends' equine enthusiasms with the same easy-going nonchalance that invariably characterizes his work, although his inveterate ad-libbing results in a mannered repetition of phrase that is of no benefit to the text.

Played with less emphasis on the farcical absurdities of the story, "The Hottentot" would gain in humor all along the line, and the hero's predicament at being forced into unwelcome hazards would become the more amusing. As it stands, it goes the way of most farces, coming to greet its laughers while it may, and in the most obvious manner. Credulity is thrown to the winds, as well as charm and style, and the prevalent Warner Brothers' habit of backing the dialogue with a running orchestral obbligato in a "Foot and Pant" descriptive manner still further robs the film of any dramatic integrity. Whether the scenes are laid in drawing rooms, paddocks, country clubs or sylvan glades, the ceaseless flow of violins and flutes goes on, like the tiresome outpourings of ubiquitous radios.

The other members of the cast do their best with stereotyped rôles. Patsy Ruth Miller, Edmund Breese, Edward Earle, Stanley Taylor and Gladys Brockwell are perhaps the most outstanding. Much of the action takes place out of doors, which gives the film certain obvious advantages over the original play, but little care has been taken to place these location shots with studio interpolations, so that there is little gain in illusion after all. But despite these many technical shortcomings, "The Hottentot" works its way with indulgent audiences on a hilarity bent. R. F.

The Jack and Jill Players

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—An eighteenth century farce, rarely presented in the United States, is being dramatized during August by the Jack and Jill players of Chicago. The comedy is "Tom Thumb," Fielding's burlesque that made Dean Swift laugh for the second time in his life. In the current version, satirical comment on modern modes and manners is mingled with jabs of eighteenth-century wit.

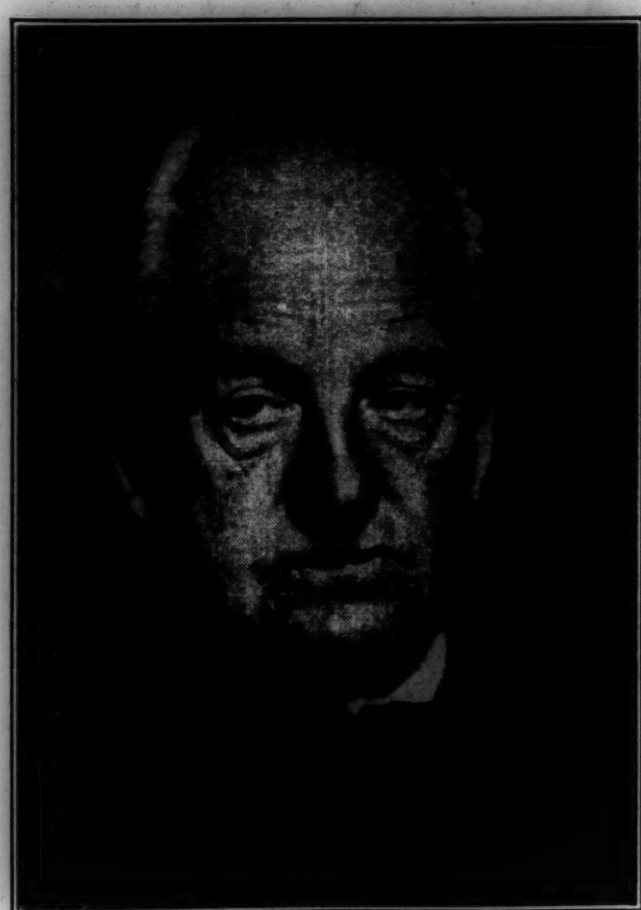
A back-drop for the hilarious little play is the twinkling light of the city below the skyscraper apartment building at 40 East Oak Street, on the roof of which the Jack-and-Jill Theater is located.

Jack and Jill adults and children have been playing for three years on the near-North Side under direction of Miss Marie Agnes Foley. Many of the group have entered the professional theater. During the last 14 months, 19 have signed contracts. Prominent among these are Charlotte Andrews, who plays the female lead in "The Connecticut Yankee"; Benard Craven, juvenile lead in "Sun-Up" during its New York run this winter; and Wallace Arthur, who has gone into the movies.

The repertoire of the players extends from classic tragedy to dramas by new playwrights. During the coming winter, Marlowe's "Tamburlaine," Flaubert's "Madame Bovary," and a play by Chicago's greatest dramatist, "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," "Tom Sawyer," "Peck's Bad Boy" and "The Little Lame Prince."

The children stage their own plays, design sets and apply make-up with many flourishes. The plays include classic farces, fairy tales, and favorite boy and girl stories. Shakespeare's "Taming of the Shrew" played last winter for the benefit of the Shakespeare Foundation, with a girl of 10 playing Grumio opposite a girl of 8. Among plays in the repertoire are Molière's "Doctor in Spite of Himself," "Tom Sawyer," "Peck's Bad Boy" and "The Little Lame Prince."

THE MONITOR READER
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)
1. On July 7, 1929, by Queen Elizabeth.
2. The banana.
3. The Old Ship Church, at Hingham, Mass.
4. Johann Sebastian Bach.
5. The Alpine flowers.



GERHART HAUPTMANN

Fourth Heidelberg Festival

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Heidelberg, Ger.
ON A July Saturday afternoon, within the plant-decked setting of the Town Hall, the fourth Heidelberg Festival sounded its first note in a fitting and imposing manner. State and culture were represented by two distinguished guests, Herr Severing, Minister of the Interior, and Gerhart Hauptmann, Thomas Mann, the novelist, made the opening speech. Artur Bodansky conducted the orchestra.

A pleasant event graced the opening ceremony. Three German writers were each presented with money prizes of 10,000 marks (\$2500). They were Carl Zuckmayer, dramatist from the Rhineland; René Schickele, from German Alsace-Lorraine; and Max Mell, dramatist from Steiermark. This money is not given for any past work done, but as a kind of stipendium. The winners are expected to produce work for future Heidelberg Festivals.

An hour after the official opening one climbed to the court of the castle for the presentation of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer-Night's Dream." This piece has now been given here four times. But the producer, Gustav Hartung, from Berlin, has not let the production slide into routine. It was a fresh, joyful, bright production. With the wide, terra-cotta colored, open facade as background, with the starry blue-black summer sky seen through each open window space, and a grassy bank, some trees and some steps, Hartung set up his theater. From sides and back came young boys and girls with torches. A song sounded, and the play began. And because it was a true festival performance it was full of dancing and music and song and color and light. It was a feast for eye and ear. Ernst Klenck, composer of "Johnny Spielt Auf," had composed some incidental music, more dramatic and witty than melodious. The orchestra was placed in a small alcove at the right.

The two worlds, the one of elves and fairies, the other of humans, were delightfully divided by the variety of costume and the manner of playing. The Duke's court, the quar-

rel of young lovers, the group of players were all proper Shakespeare in brightly colored costumes; while the fairies were being played by dancers in soft, clinging bluffs. The delight of the whole performance was Puck, as played by Vladimir Sokolov. He was active, athletic, gay, witty, pathetic. In contrast to him was Heinrich George as Oberon. He was rather like a huge giant in black and silver, dancing massively through the merry masque.

On the following evening there was a performance within the castle of Hauptmann's tragic drama, "Florian Geyer." This drama of the peasant war in the sixteenth century, dealing with the tragic quality in the German character, was given against the naked walls of the castle with very little help from props. Heinrich George, a towering giant in black, carried the burden of Florian Geyer's fight and failure.

But this drama, now a German classic, was not the end of the opening festivities. It would have been too gloomy. There was an illumination of the castle, followed by fireworks.

The 'Talkie' in France

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris
FRANCE is beginning to show an interest in the sound film. The attitude in the last few months has greatly changed, owing chiefly to two factors. The first is that since the middle of April American producers have virtually left the French market because of a dispute with the Government. There is now an acute shortage of films. The second is that French producers have gone to America to see what the French film has to offer for sale. This drama of the peasant war in the sixteenth century, dealing with the tragic quality in the German character, was given against the naked walls of the castle with very little help from props. Heinrich George, a towering giant in black, carried the burden of Florian Geyer's fight and failure.

Another straw in the recent decision of French producers to leave the market, the Comédie-Française, to allow members to act in talking films. The first contract was signed by Mlle. Marie Bell with the German producer, Herr Carl Frölich. She is to appear in the film version of M. Kistenecker's "La Nuit est à Nous," and the cinema critic of the Paris edition of the Daily Mail reports that a parallel production by German actors will be filmed in Germany under Herr Frölich's direction. This is a novel departure, which points to a new field of international collaboration. The Comédie-Française has insisted that only one member of its company may appear in any one film, and that he may not take part in a film based on any play on the theater's repertoire.

Several talking films are in process of making at the present time, and it is significant that the Jacques Haik studios have just doubled their capital in order to take part in an extensive production of synchronized films. Sacha Guitry, most prolific of French playwrights and at the same time actor of genius, has consented. It is said, both to write for and to act in the "talkie." He has nearly 40 plays to his credit, and it is being seriously into this new path a fresh vista is opened up. M. Guitry will be joined by his wife, Yvonne Prin-

temps, in a film to be put this year on the boulevards by the Haik company. A variety theater is even now being transformed by Jacques Haik for the showing of his spoken films.

Given time, the possibilities are exceptional for French sound films; for French music, châteaux, legends and actors are abundant. Experience is constantly being gained, and more and more often Germans and Americans are proposing co-operation in the work of producing motion pictures.

The seventh annual exhibition of paintings in oil, and works in other mediums, representing the Kent Art Association and a few guest exhibitors, will be open daily at the town hall, Kent, Conn.—in the Litchfield Hills—Aug. 9, to 19, inclusive, from 2 to 6:30.

Haig Patigan of San Francisco has been chosen as sculptor of a portrait of Thomas Starr King to be placed by a California commission in the National Statuary Hall at Washington, D. C.

By WHITFORD KANE

[Other articles by Whitford Kane on his repertory experiences in Ireland, England and the United States have appeared in these columns on April 16, May 11, 23, June 11, 15, July 1, 16, 23, 30, Aug. 6, 13.]

THE Ulster Players arrived in New York on the Cedric, Dec. 7, 1912, ready to appear in Rutherford Mayne's "The Drone," a play which audiences still clamor for in Dublin, after having been played there every year for 20 years. At the boat we were met by Mr. Brady's representative, John Tuerck, now one of the most intelligent and shrewd of the New York managers. His aptitude in choosing the right play has come, no doubt, from learning what to avoid from Mr. Brady himself who, I am glad to say, after all these years has had a success in "Street Scene" and "Johnny's assistance at the dock was invaluable as he helped me straighten out a thousand technicalities. One was a difficulty with a Customs official when in my honesty I declared two dogs among my valises, these were being changed and I had been brought down up from childhood and which were now coming to America to adorn the mantelpiece of the Murray household in the play.

The Customs Inspector, an Irishman, thinking that these were real bloodhounds, insisted on seeing them. Tuerck dug them out of my luggage and showed their china faces to the inspector who remarked, "I haven't seen a pair like them since I left Limerick. They can come in for a dime apiece."

It was Tuerck, too, who quartered the company in the Bristol Hotel, conveniently next door to the Playhouse, Mr. Brady's Theater, and in this I was glad to relinquish the rôle of overseas I had assumed. Liverpool. There was a space of two days before rehearsals started as the actress who was to replace Miss Cammer in the girl's part and whom the company had not yet seen, was scheduled to arrive by a later boat. These extra days gave us all our chance to make our acquaintance with Broadway, that street of streets in America. So we started out to see it and some of its famous actors.

At the Comedy Theater "Fanny's First Play" was the bill, but as it was an English play we passed it by only to find another British representative in "Milestones" at the Lyceum. And this was not all. "Bella Donna," "The Whip," "Rutherford and Son" and even "Hindle Wakes" were all playing for New York approval. Besides these "Henry the Fifth" with Lewis Waller, "Man and Superman" with Robert Lorraine, "The Blindness of Virtue," "The New Sin," and "The Scrape of the Pen" had all just recently closed and the actors were still in town and walking the Great White Way.

It seemed as if London's Strand

And So to America

had been transplanted bodily to America. I seemed to know countless numbers of the actors, a thing I never expected in coming to a strange land. On seeing the number of these plays and players, I thought the American people were surely gorging themselves on the Irish fare and I felt that this sudden leap for so many British plays could hardly be sincere. I did not know that it was the managers who were responsible for this overflow and that it was they who said to the public, "This is the menu. You must eat it whether you like it or not."

Finding so many of my English acquaintances out of work in America naturally made me doubtful as to the success of our venture, so I determined to see some of them and find out about our chances. Everyone told the same story; business with few exceptions was bad and there were far too many British plays in England, and one season, the most depressed and bluest of the lot, I think, were the members of the "Hindle Wakes" cast for they had banked on success so strongly. They told me tales of how their production, which had been rehearsed in England, had been changed and Houghton's fine script badly tampered with. I knew then that if a play of that caliber was doing badly "The Drone" had little or no chance, so I resigned myself not to expect too much.

Our leading lady, Margaret Moffat, duly arrived and rehearsals started. She was a good actress but other than being the wife of Brady's English agent for the play, Sewell Collins, she had very little excuse for being in this particular drama. Mr. Brady re-rehearsed us for our

American opening, changing much of the business which, in my opinion, spoiled the folk quality of the action. His outlook on an Irish play seemed to be akin to what had been presented in Boucicault's time. In the palmy days of the "Colleen Bawn," Everything had to be idealized to such an extent that it was almost a farce. The heroine, because she was Irish, must be very arch and coquettish and the hero was made equally unbearable. The whole play was sugared thickly with spurious sentiment.

The Dublin Players had advised me on their return from their visit to the United States what an American recipe was for a successful Irish play, but I never believed it could be so old-fashioned in its ingredients. It is strange that even now this recipe still persists in the United States about things Irish. I have noticed that when John McCormack at the close of his concert, after trying to interest the public in the legitimate Irish folk song, digs down into his extensive songbag and produces such Tin Pan Alley triumphs as "Mother Macdore," as there is a much larger response to that type of music. Mr. Brady was undoubtedly influenced at this time by the success of Laurette Taylor in "Peg o' My Heart" and his production of "The Drone" turned out to be a compromise between the truth and the public's taste. The current Hartley Manners' success so that something intrinsic in the value of Rutherford Mayne's play as a stage entertainment disappeared. He also cleaned up the Murray household, a naturally untidy one, so that it resembled nothing so much as a model cottage at the St. Louis exhibition.

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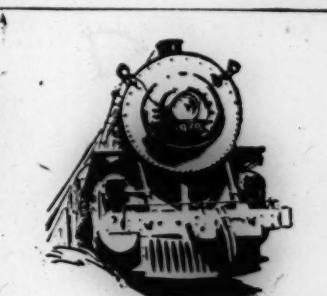
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PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL
READ THE MONITOR

CLOTH MARKET

IS QUIET BUT TONE IS FIRM

General List Holding Well With Advances Noted in Some Selections

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Business in the primary cotton cloth market was extremely dull last week, but prices were firm in spite of a falling cotton market. This was attributed to the policy of curtailed production, which is being adhered to by an unusually large proportion of manufacturers.

The practice of at least partially limiting production to fit the demand has resulted in a strong technical position for many constructions and a moderate advance in the market. Mills felt no necessity to accept business offered below the market, and buyers could only obtain such business from second hands in limited quantities. Some buyers came into the market late in the week and paid full prices for such goods as they wanted for immediate use.

In the print cloth division the most active buyers were old orders and weights not usually reported. The 36-inch 6x6s 5.5s yard rose in price from 7.5c to 7.7c, and the 42-inch 6x6s 5.5s yard from 7.5c to 7.7c. The 44-inch 6x6s 5.5s yard rose from 7.5c to 7.7c. The regular numbers usually quoted were very dull but firm. The popular 36-inch 6x6s 5.5s yard was held at 7.5c all week, some days passing without any sales. A little more activity was noted in the 36-inch 6x6s 5.5s yard, which brought 7.5c and 6.5c, respectively. The 36-inch 6x6s 5.5s yard was fairly active at 7.5c.

Advances in Sheetings

In the sheeting division similar dullness and strength prevailed. Prices were held generally firm with increases in three numbers as follows: The 36-inch 4x4s 5.5s yard from 7.5c to 7.7c, the 42-inch 4x4s 5.5s yard from 7.5c to 7.7c, and the 44-inch 4x4s 5.5s yard from 7.5c to 7.7c. There were some sales of small lots of 36-inch 4x4s 5.5s yard at 7.5c, and 42-inch 4x4s 5.5s yard at 7.5c. Other numbers were quiet and unchanged.

In the 36-inch 4x4s 5.5s yard increased from 11.5c to 11.7c, and the 42-inch 4x4s 5.5s yard from 11.5c to 11.7c. There were some sales of small lots of 36-inch 4x4s 5.5s yard at 11.5c, and 42-inch 4x4s 5.5s yard at 11.5c. Other numbers were quiet and unchanged.

Carded Broadcloths Up

In carded broadcloths prices were also advanced, but few sales were reported. The numbers advanced were the 100x6s, which sold at 10.5c to 10.7c, and the 110x6s from 12.5c to 12.7c. In carded broadcloths the 100x6s were obtained at 10.5c to 10.7c, and the 110x6s at 12.5c to 12.7c.

In the fine and fancy cloth division also business was quiet, with considerable interest being worked up in some new constructions of heavy rayon couched cotton fabrics, such as flannels and rattles, samples of which have recently appeared in the market. While no regular sales of these goods are reported, they are expected to eclipse last season's vogue for pique. The most active section of this division was that dealing in rayon and rayon mixed goods. The 36-inch 8x8s all-rayon twills sold at 31c for future delivery with mills reported sold well ahead. Regular rayon and cotton goods, 36-inch 8x8s, sold at 13.5c, with foreign and at 13.5c, with domestic rayons, and the 42-inch 8x8s at 14c, with foreign and at 14c, with domestic rayons. The 6x6s 5.5s filament brought 19.5c. Rayon and cotton doubles sold at 14.5c to 14.7c, with foreign and at 14.5c, with domestic rayons, and the 42-inch 8x8s at 14c, with foreign and at 14c, with domestic rayons. The rayon and cotton goods 6x6s 5.5s filament brought 19.5c. Rayon and cotton doubles sold at 14.5c to 14.7c, with foreign and at 14.5c, with domestic rayons, and the 42-inch 8x8s at 14c, with foreign and at 14c, with domestic rayons.

BANK OF ENGLAND

SAID TO BE BUYER IN BULLION MARKET

LONDON.—Bullion brokers say £800,000 gold bars was available in the open market, which the bank of England, it is believed, bought £200,000 at 84.85 1/2. The balance was taken by Germany. There were no American bids. France is understood to have taken £250,000 more from the bank of England.

Next week £500,000 in gold bars will be available and the following week £300,000 in bars and 500,000 sovereigns. Further shipment of 500,000 sovereigns is expected from Argentina next week.

Monday's withdrawal of £1,000,000 from the bank of England is believed to have gone to France and the balance, amounting to £700,000, to Germany.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN. July gross, \$1,888,000; Aug. gross, \$1,888,000. Total gross, \$3,776,000. Net gross, \$1,231,221; Aug. net, \$1,231,221. Total net, \$2,462,442.

NEW YORK.—Following are commodity prices quoted on the New York Produce Exchange and compared with last week and a year ago.

Wheat, 2 red, 1.14 1/2, 1.14 1/2, 1.14 1/2. No. 2 yellow, 1.13 1/2, 1.13 1/2, 1.13 1/2. Flour, family, 4.25, 4.25, 4.25. Corn, 2.10, 2.10, 2.10. Lard, 12.25, 12.25, 12.25. Live hogs, 11.00, 11.00, 11.00. Iron, 20.00, 20.00, 20.00. Copper, 18.00, 18.00, 18.00. Rubber, 20.00, 20.00, 20.00. Sugar, 20.00, 20.00, 20.00. Print cloth, 20.00, 20.00, 20.00.

CANADIAN GYPSUM SPLIT-UP

MONTREAL.—Stockholders of Canada Gypsum & Alabaster, Ltd., have approved the proposal to split the authorized capital into 500,000 common shares, 250,000 preferred shares, and 250,000 preferred shares.

MACHINE TOOL ORDERS LESS

NEW YORK.—Inquiries for machine tools are holding up well, but from the standpoint of orders closed, the market has experienced a moderate slump in the last week, explained largely by the vacation period, the American Machine tool

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

Alb. & Strauss 5 1/2	42 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
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DIVIDENDS

The E. I. du Pont de Nemours Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable Sept. 14 to stock of record Aug. 24, and \$1.00 on the debenture stock, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Phelps-Dodge Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Beatrice Creamery Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The New York & London Management Co. Ltd. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Crucible Steel Co. of America declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.00 per share, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

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NEW YORK CURB MARKET

(Sales in hundreds)

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Over 6% return with common stock profit possibilities

INVESTORS can secure this income—well above the yield of many high-grade investment stocks—by purchasing Preferred and Common Stock Units of the largest system of its kind in the country.

The issuing corporation is a consolidation of several prosperous and rapidly growing chains of Money Companies, engaged in the industrial loan business.

Regular dividends are being paid on both Preferred and Common stocks. Consistent year-to-year increase in earnings, which should be maintained and bettered through application of new capital and improved methods under unified control, provide the common stock with excellent enhancement possibilities.

Mail coupon for circular

CLARENCE HODSON & COMPANY INC.
165 BROADWAY, New York ESTABLISHED 1893

A Boston Professional Man
invested \$5

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the Week

PORTLAND MAN TAKES HONORS

F. H. Troch Wins Prime Class in the Grand American Handicap Shoot

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
VANDALIA, O.—Frank M. Troch of Portland, Ore., broke 197 of 200 targets to win the prime class championship of North America on the next day of transpiring in the thirtieth annual Grand American Handicap here Monday.

Troch, winner of three prizes in the tournament of 1928, missed only three shots for the honors for time to the 100th target. He shot the 100th target in 10 minutes, 10 seconds, and the 200th target in 10 minutes, 10 seconds.

Troch has never won the Grand American Handicap, though he has won it for the honors for time to the 100th target. He shot the 100th target in 10 minutes, 10 seconds, and the 200th target in 10 minutes, 10 seconds.

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Held Leads Field in Canadian Golf

Home Talent With 150 at Jasper Park

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JAMPER, Alta.—The largest and strongest delegation that the United States has ever sent to the Canadian amateur golf championship made its presence known here Monday in the 36-hole qualifying round, when Edward H. Held of New York led the field of over 100 starters with 118, eight over par for the two rounds, and D. Clarke Corkran, Noble, Pa., finished second, one stroke behind.

In addition to these two, four other players from across the line qualified for the 36-hole match play. These are W. K. Lamont of Columbus, N. Y., who finished fourth, and Guy Carpenter of New York, who was successful in the play-off.

High Scores in Morning
The scoring was particularly high in the morning, but there were no notable improvements in the afternoon, but, in comparison with previous qualifying rounds, the totals were high.

This was due to the extremely tricky nature of the greens and three putts were common occurrences, and, in addition, the fact that the field was not so large as in previous years.

There was some improvement in the afternoon, but the field was not so large as in previous years.

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PHILLIES MAKE ANOTHER 'FIN'

New Pitcher Starts Off With Brilliance That Pleases Manager Shotten

NATIONAL LEAGUE
Chicago, Aug. 19.—The Philadelphia Phillies made a record-breaking debut in the National League today, defeating the Pittsburgh Pirates 5-0. The Phillies' new pitcher, Harry Smith, started off with a brilliant performance, pitching a complete game and allowing only one run.

It is not a usual thing for a minor league pitcher to step into his first game in the major leagues and stop his opponents short, so the performance of Harry Smith here was a surprise.

The Phillies' high right and left overhanging spinnaker, he broke out the other immediately after she led the other two yachts at the start of the race, and gradually all the way to the first mark. The sail is one of the largest ever set by a yacht of her size in American waters.

The Gluckauf won the supplementary race for all the Williams Cup against another German and two Americans. The summary:

SWEDISH - GERMAN - AMERICAN
SEIKER (Marblehead) and Corinthian (Boston) Club cups.
First Race—Course, 1 1/2 Miles. Start 2:25. First Mark.

Yacht "Gluckauf" won the supplementary race for all the Williams Cup against another German and two Americans. The summary:

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Bachante Wins First Race in International Series

in International Series

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—The Swedish 30-square meter yacht Bachante, skippered by a Swedish crew, won the first race of the international series today, defeating the American Tipler 111 and the German Kicker. The race was a close one, with Bachante leading for most of the time.

The Bachante's lead over her rivals was a surprise, as she was a new boat and had not been in the water before.

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FAVORITES WIN RATHER EASILY

First Round of U. S. Women's Tennis Title Play Over Without Upsets

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK.—The start of the United States women's tennis championship for 1929, which was held here today, was a success. The favorites won their matches easily, and there were no upsets.

The favorites won their matches easily, and there were no upsets.

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SOUTH AFRICANS LEAD BY 25 RUNS

Result Justifies H. G. Deane's Experiment in Cricket

BY RADIO FROM MONROVIA
LONDON.—The experiment by H. G. Deane, South Africa's cricket captain, of making England bat first at Kensington Oval Ground here in the fifth and last test match of the present season, was a success. The South Africans led by 25 runs.

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SHORES RESCUES THE ATHLETICS

Connie Mack's Team Again Refuses to Extend a Two-Strait Losing Run

AMERICAN LEAGUE
Philadelphia, Aug. 19.—The Philadelphia Athletics, who had been losing for two straight games, were rescued today by a victory over the New York Yankees. The Athletics won 5-4, thanks to a home run by George W. Haas.

Once again the great machine of the Philadelphia Athletics stubbornly refused to extend a losing run to three games when they faced St. Louis.

Once again the great machine of the Philadelphia Athletics stubbornly refused to extend a losing run to three games when they faced St. Louis.

Once again the great machine of the Philadelphia Athletics stubbornly

DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies



Who: JEANNE D'ARC.

Where: France

When: Fifteenth Century.

Why Famous: The French peasant girl who at the age of 17, freed her country from foreign domination. Her inspiration for this great work came, as she believed, from "voices" which spoke to her as she tended her sheep in the fields about Domrémy, her home. The disastrous Hundred Years War had already lasted nearly a century. The English held nearly all France as far south as the Loire. Orleans, the last stronghold in French hands, had been besieged for eight months. The French heir, the Dauphin, the future Charles VII, had surrendered his right to the crown to the infant English king, Henry VI, whom the simple act of coronation would make king both of England and France.

Applying to the commander of the Dauphin, Jeanne insisted that she had been divinely appointed to raise the siege of Orleans and to crown the King. After long delay, she won her point and, with a little band of followers, made her way through hostile country to the French heir. Here again she met with skepticism and ridicule, but her faith in her mission overruled all obstacles. On April 29, 1429, she entered Orleans at the head of the French army, without opposition from the besiegers. On May 8 the siege was raised. On July 17 the Dauphin was crowned King of France.

On May 30, 1430, Jeanne was captured in a skirmish outside Compiègne, by a Burgundian gentleman who, being pressed for funds sold her to the English. Her countrymen made no move to save her. She was subjected to a long and farcical trial and, a year later, met the fate reserved for relapsed heretics. Her immediate work, in which she so brilliantly succeeded, was the preservation of the national identity and genius of France; but her example of courage and steadfast devotion to purpose belongs to the world.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. When was a proclamation issued in London forbidding the erection of new buildings "in places where none could be shown to have existed before?"—*World's Great Capitals*..... 20
2. Which plant has been found to yield the most food to an acre?—*Odds and Ends*..... 20
3. What is considered the oldest house for public worship standing in the United States?—*News Section*..... 20
4. What composer is held by many to be "the most profound and original musical thinker the world has ever known?"—*One Minute Biographies*..... 20
5. In Switzerland what comes next in impressiveness to mountains?—*Home Forum Page*..... 20

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Supernal

It is strange that a word as transparent as this and as easy to use should not be used more often. The Latin super means "above," and as an adjective super quite naturally applies to that which is above or on high. A thing which belongs above this world or transcends this sense of life even—something pertaining to a higher world or state of existence—may be said to be supernal.

It is compared with "celestial," which applies to that which pertains to the sky or the heavens as opposed to the earth. "Supernal" relates to that which is inherently in a plane or state above the terrestrial, which emits a radiance gleamed from contact with higher powers. Shining spiritual qualities are supernal, as are thoughts and ideals so lofty as to be far above the rank and file of mundane interests.

Superior has the second syllable emphasized. Sound u as in *putte*, e as in *urea*, a as in *account*.

"He seemed to live with supernal joy."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Passing Show: A recent earthquake in Peru resulted in a fissure 23 miles long and four yards wide. This is the impression a rift gave when the first ladder appears in a new alk stock.

London Humors: A school children's singing association has been formed at Retford. Any possible effects are, however, guarded against by the inclusion of the life of George Washington in the school curriculum.

A Quotation for Today

HE WHO bids us leave the gift on the altar and be reconciled to our brother would have us go back and be reconciled to any duty with which we may have quarreled.—MARK GUY PEASE

Odds and Ends

"Simon Pure"

Simon pure is the name of a Quaker character in the comedy, "A Bold Stroke for a Wife." As he is impersonated by another character during part of the play, "the real Simon Pure" has come to mean not only the authentic person, but anything genuine or real.

Cake Making

Cake making in the United States consumes about 5,500,000 barrels of flour a year. The Nation's cake bill totals approximately \$1,300,000,000 a year, with an average valuation of about 30 cents a pound.

Greater London

Greater London, with its 7,850,000 inhabitants, has approximately as many inhabitants as all of Belgium, with a population estimated at 7,875,000.

American Wages

It is estimated that eight workers out of every ten in the United States earn less than \$2000 a year; only one out of 100 earns \$8000.

Incandescent Light

Thomas A. Edison patented the incandescent electric light in 1880.

Cradle of the Movies

The old structure at 11 East Fourteenth Street, New York, the original studio of the American Mutoscope & Biograph Company, has been appropriately called "The Cradle of the Movies." It was here that Mary Pickford made her first appearance in the movies when she was cast as Giannina in "The Violin Maker of Cremona."

American Roads

The highway mileage of the United States and its possessions exceeds 3,000,000 miles, which is more than the total in all the countries of Europe, Asia and Africa, Australia, New Zealand and the islands in the Pacific.

Ample Omelet

An explorer returning from Africa states that the average ostrich egg makes an omelet for eight persons.

Interest

The sum of \$5000 invested at 6 per cent yields a daily income of 82 cents.

London Zoo

Food costing \$65,000 is required each year for the London Zoo.

The Children's Corner

"Pretty, Pretty!"

"I wish we had a cat of our own," Seelye would say, as he filled the Guest Cafeteria saucer for stray cats. There was a pan always full of fresh water for roving dogs and cats, and a pan for table scraps, just outside the fence where the Menagerie lived in the play yard. And in the hot California sunshine there were many visitors to the Cafeteria. You could always tell when a cat was tidily sipping water because the pair of mockingbirds called so noisily that everybody indoors



"Come and see the Kitty Out by the Fence," called Seelye.

would come flying out to make sure that the Guest Cat did not interfere with the birds' table and drinking pool. They never did.

One day Seelye and Ernest came rushing in for Mother to "Come and see the Kitty out by the fence. Hurry!"

It was a beautiful gray and rusty colored Persian. Oh, such a pretty half-grown kitten! And it acted so wild—not at all like the pet it very obviously must be. It meowed in an odd sort of way and lapped greedily at the milk that Seelye hastily poured into the saucer.

"I think we must phone the Pound about this one," said Mother, "for that is the right thing to do with a 'found animal.' If everybody did that there would be no lost pets, and the Humane work could go on so much faster."

"Oh, I do wish we could keep that kitty!" Both boys wished that. But both boys knew they couldn't.

So, into the house they went to telephone. Just as Mother lifted the receiver she remembered the "new lady in the gray stucco house. But she didn't mention a cat. Only a puppy. Well, let's ask her, anyhow."

So Ernest and Seelye hurried down, hoping it wouldn't be her kitty, but of course knowing they would be happy to give it back, if it were.

The new neighbor frowned a per-

plexed little frown, right after her smile in greeting.

"It's ever so kind of you. Yes, it is my kitten. It has run away every time I have opened the door, it seems to me. I like the little thing... but oh, dear, I simply must find a home for it. I am going—"

Ernest forgot all about not interrupting people. "Oh, could we have it? We'd be so good to it. Mother says it looks just like one she had when she was little, and she wished we could keep it."

Mrs. Stone smiled such a happy smile. "Why, I have tried and tried to find a place of course you may. And thank you ever so much."

The boys ran home as fast as ever they could. "It's ours, Mother. Mrs. Stone said so."

The little kitten meowed, and scratched her sharp claws on a fence post. Then she looked at the empty saucer in the Guest Cafeteria.

"Meow!"

"Isn't she pretty?" said Mother.

"Come here, pretty cat!" said Seelye. "Pretty, pretty!" he repeated, struck with the fitness of the name.

So pretty came inside the Menagerie fence and began to get along with the other pets, all except the little guinea pig. Pretty keeps poking her nose into Josephine's box, much to the guinea pig's indignation.

But we think before long, since she is well fed and happy, she will understand that she must share the yard with the guinea pig as well as Bounding Billy, the big old turtle, the pool of goldfish, and the rabbits. And that is how our beautiful Persian cat came to live with us, and answer quickly, no matter if she is on top of the honeysuckle arbor or basking in the sun, to her name: "Pretty!"

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I Record only the Sunny Hours



A Real Christmas Party

Rowell, N. M.

MEMBERS of a small theatrical troupe were spending Christmas Day in a town in New Mexico awaiting an engagement, and after a noonday dinner had started out for a walk. They had not gone far when one of the men in the group was approached by two women, poorly clad, who asked the location of a coal yard. Although it was a mild climate a sudden cold spell had come, with indications of being colder, and they were looking for a place to purchase a small amount of fuel.

Taking in the situation, the man said he and his friends would be glad to help them find the yard. On arriving at their destination, arrangements were made to have plenty of coal delivered, the expense being divided among the troupe. The coal dealer entered into the Christmas spirit by adding an extra half ton, and obligingly made delivery that day.

The group of friends then accompanied the women to their home. The house was in much need of cleaning and the larder was very low, so the women of the troupe put everything in order and the men found a grocer who agreed to open his store so that they could purchase enough supplies to fill the empty shelves.

It was a happy party for all, as the recipients of so much kindness were filled with gratitude, and the givers declared it was the happiest Christmas they had ever enjoyed. But the biggest blessing was that experienced by one of the members of the troupe. This man had had a very bitter attitude toward everything and everybody and was considered "sour on the world." But he joined in the party, was kind to the two women, and was really regenerated by the experience.

I Promise

London

THE children of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Mission, in Bermondsey (London), have taken the following pledge, with the intention of helping to keep their little bit of England better:

I promise:
Not to pull up plants by the roots and not to injure animals, trees, plants and flowers in and about Bermondsey.

To do my best to sow seeds or plant trees and flowers at least once a year.

Not to throw about broken crockery, tins, paper, or any other rubbish; and
To do all I can to make Bermondsey healthful and beautiful.

In Lighter Vein

The Main Feat

Male Visitor (chatting to oldest inhabitant): "That's all very well, but haven't you ever done anything of any consequence?"

Female Dittor: "George, didn't you hear him say he'd lived in this village all his life?"—*London Opinion*.

THE WORM TURNS

Father rebels against the paper napkin.

Speaks for Itself

"Is that a good car you got?"

"Say, is it? Why, I didn't have a cent of repairs on it till all the instalments were paid!"—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Out of His Line

Joke Writer's Wife: "John, dear, will you suggest some comely situations for our annual club play?"

Joke Writer: "Don't bother me, I'm too busy writing jokes to think up anything funny."

Breaking It Gently

"Mamma, you know we had an 80-piece dinner set?"

"Yes, darling."

"Well, it's S.T. now."

The Ins and Outs of It

Mrs. Brown: "But why should your husband want to sell your new car?"

Mrs. Smith: "Oh, he says the outgo for upkeep is too much for his income."—*Capper's Weekly*.

His Part

Man: "Sonny, who is the head of this establishment?"

Errand Boy: "Dunno, but I'm the legs."

First Shopping Tour

Bride: "How much is your salt?"

Grocer: "Ten cents a bag, ma'am."

Bride: "Is it perfectly fresh?"

Peeked

"Did you get a good view of the country during your auto ride?"

"John did. He crawled under a lot of the billboards."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Russia and Recognition

THERE may be no channels of diplomatic approach between the United States and Russia, but there is a steady increase of intimacy between the peoples of the two countries. This intimacy, however, takes the form of a continuous growth in the number of American visitors to the Soviet Republic. There is little compensating flow of travel from Russia to America—partly because the economic system of the Soviets gives the individual little spare money for traveling expenses, but even more because that Government is little inclined to issue passports to citizens who—however much they praise the virtues of Communism—are unlikely to come home when once in the greater activities of a capitalist country.

Among the many Americans who are now coming out of Russia, and able, outside the authority of the censorship, to express their conclusions as to what they have seen, there is substantial unanimity of opinion that the Bolshevik Government is stable and likely to endure. The New York Times quotes Richard Scandrett, nephew of Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow, as having said at a Moscow banquet, "The Soviet leaders are capable and sincere, and the Soviet public trusts them and backs them up." Another American tourist declared that nowhere in the world did the state give so much attention to the rising generation. Other members of the party laid stress upon the efficiency of the Government and the prospects of success in the "five-year plan" for economic development.

Withal it does not appear that the average American observer of Russian affairs is as yet convinced of the advisability of recognition of the Soviet Republic. Two circumstances seem to affect unfavorably American opinion. An overwhelming majority of the largest body of American visitors spoke emphatically against recognition so long as the ideal of a "world revolution" is cherished by the Bolsheviks and receives substantial, if covert, aid by them.

And an almost equally large majority opposed recognition so long as Russia repudiates responsibility, not only for the debts of the Tsarist régime, but even for those incurred by Kerensky and those resulting from the seizure of the property of foreigners—notably of Americans—within Russian territory. That the Russians may adopt whatever form of government they desire without necessarily barring themselves from recognition is a mere truism. But so long as they would deny to others that liberty of choice which they themselves exercise, and seek by intrigue and the encouragement of revolution to overthrow other governments, they can scarcely complain if they are held permanently at arm's length.

The question of debts is one which they profess to be willing to leave to conference and arbitration, but the encouragement of the "world revolution"—fatuous and futile as such a project may be—will bar Russia from at least American recognition.

Port Rivalries in Canada

TO THE American, traveling in Canada, the intensive rivalry between ports has an entirely homelike aspect, for in the north Atlantic the competition between Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk, with constant efforts being made to effect rate differentials in favor of one port or another, lends a suitable background to a survey of similar rivalries in eastern Canada. Here the competition lies between Halifax and St. John, against most of the Atlantic ports of the United States, as well as Vancouver, for these two maritime ports are engaged in a campaign to bring the grain traffic back to their harbors.

In both the Halifax and St. John newspapers, attention is called to the importance of developing the port which each is exploiting, the Halifax papers using various news items under the regular caption, "What St. John and Vancouver Have Done, Halifax Can Do."

While the ambition to promote the business of a port is wholly commendable, the geographical phase of the situation seemingly is not receiving due weight. Vancouver is increasing the volume of its grain tonnage rapidly, both by reason of low rail rates from the western fringe of the prairie provinces, which make it cheaper to move the grain to Europe through Vancouver than across the continent by rail, and by reason of a fast-growing demand for wheat in Japan. Both of these factors militate against the eastward movement of grain—a fact which is fully as disturbing to Montreal (formerly the summer port for most of the Canadian grain) as it is to the maritime ports which find the winter volume of grain which they handle either diminishing or not showing so rapid an increase as other Canadian and United States ports.

Halifax, being the most easterly port in North America, has a longer rail haul from the interior than other ports, and, while its ocean haul is thus reduced proportionately, it is the rail movement which adds to the shipping costs more rapidly than does the water end of the transport.

In the final analysis, the entire angle of interport competition, both in Canada and in the States, for the grain traffic, is open to comment.

The mere movement of grain through a port does not serve greatly to enrich the port. True, it provides employment for a number of laborers, but with labor-saving devices, the number of men employed is constantly being reduced, and there is reason to doubt if the mere transshipment of millions of bushels of grain, or, for that matter, other freight, serves, in itself, to promote greatly the prosperity of the residents of such communities, other than those directly interested in the shipping business.

This Air Time Problem

WHEN the Graf Zeppelin came to anchor in the home port after its round trip to America, the time of its arrival was noted in the American press in the following elaborate formula: 12:41 p. m., mid-European time (6:41 a. m., E. S. T.). Similar algebraical signs usually accompany the record of any dirigible or plane that passes over one or more of the great time zones—all with the humane purpose of saving the reader mental contortions such as he is accustomed to go through in consulting his railway time-table during daylight-saving time.

But with the best intentions on the part of the press, the formula is cumbersome, and the farsighted reader is no doubt already wondering what complexities of time recording will result when, with the growth of flying, the crossing of time zones becomes as easy and frequent as the evening spin in the car. The necessity of having every stated time accompanied by translation into one or more other times will surely be a conspicuous blot on an age nurtured on efficiency.

What is to be done about it? Marvels of simplification have been effected. Even the babel of tongues at Geneva was silenced when Mr. Filene started his universal interpreting system. Is there no efficiency expert to undertake a scheme of universal time? Why should not 12 o'clock mean 12 o'clock, whether one is in Bagdad, Berlin or Kalamazoo? The Australian must content himself with universal seasons, even though a summer sun blazes upon the Christmas festivities. Could not the inhabitants of a high-speed world, for whom the sun crawls along too slowly, ignore the lagging Phœbus for a universal twenty-four-hour clock?

Suppose Greenwell were to flash his 12 o'clock noon to the whole world, instead of merely to part of western Europe. We should then have New York munching its morning cereal as the clock struck one (or thirteen on a twenty-four-hour basis) instead of eight. We should have the Siamese going to bed as the clock showed three instead of ten. New York, in short, would be required to call 7 a. m. twelve; Hollywood would call 4 a. m. twelve, while the Filipino would call 8 p. m. twelve.

People have taken an inch to save daylight. They should be equal to taking a mile in the great cause of horological efficiency. Is it not worth much even to eliminate the clumsy a. m. and p. m. signs? And would it not add new pleasures to flying to girdle the earth or any of its segments without ever tinkering with the clock hands and with only one little quail as one passes the 180 meridian to make sure one knows what day of the month one is in?

A Ship's Library of "Best Books"

THE library of 100 books on board the Discovery, Captain Scott's old ship, which left the Thames for the antarctic on August 1, furnishes a good example of modern taste in reading.

The object of the Discovery's expedition being scientific, it is, perhaps, surprising to find that her library contains a very limited supply of purely technical works. The Encyclopedia Britannica and eight books on popular science apparently exhaust this section of the library. Among the twenty-four books on history, travel and biography, Hakluyt's Voyages and the journals of Marco Polo should supply a rich store of adventurous wandering in circumstances of rather monotonous segregation. They should also provide a quaint contrast between what passed off for scientific discovery at the dawn of modern civilization and the methods in use today. Samuel Pepys's Diary and Boswell's Life of Johnson also deserve mention as likely to provide an inexhaustible source of that blend of wisdom and folly which make these two chronicles such valuable documents of humanity.

Drama and poetry are, it might seem, rather scantily represented. But then, Shakespeare's plays, the Oxford Book of English Verse, Massfield's poems and Shaw's "St. Joan" should prove a selection sufficient to occupy many a leisure hour.

Most of the Discovery's books are quite unashamedly works of fiction. And here the omissions seem at the first glance rather startling. There is no volume by Dickens or Thackeray, and, stranger still, no Conrad. But sea stories are almost altogether absent, no doubt on the assumption that there will be no lack of sea or storms stranger far than the pen of any imaginative writer could convey. Apart from these rather illuminating gaps, the Discovery's list is, indeed, a fine selection of good fiction. There are Cervantes and Rabelais, Sterne and Fielding, Scott and Jane Austen, Robert Louis Stevenson, Dumas and Maupassant, Tolstoy and Dostoevski, Thomas Hardy and John Galsworthy, H. G. Wells, Conan Doyle and Romain Rolland. American works include Melville's "Moby Dick," about the only sea story, and Mark Twain's "Innocents Abroad," with the complete collection of O'Neill's plays.

On the whole, there is hardly a book that could not, on completion, be resumed with pleasure and profit. And what better test is there of good literature?

Courtesy Not a Lost Art

A MAN who has traveled far and wide across the country rises to remark that he has not found that courtesy has become a fading memory, an old-time gesture of hospitality and gentle breeding no longer practiced in these hurrying days.

On the contrary, he says, courtesy has been shown him everywhere, particularly in New England, where formality and reserve have sometimes been advertised as among the typical

products. The experience of many another wayfarer will doubtless prove the soundness of the conclusion that courtesy has not disappeared, but continues to thrive in most unexpected places. One has only to drive up to a garage for information about hotels, roads, scenery or the state of the universe—quite apart from any sale of gasoline or oil—to find instant, ungrudging response to all queries.

One has but to ask passers-by for the story of some local institution, perhaps the way to a certain shop, to bring courteous response, oftentimes in great and elaborate detail and warmly solicitous.

A young woman in a politeness contest sponsored by a metropolitan newspaper visited offices and shops in search of likely candidates for the awarding of a \$25 prize for courtesy. She had some difficulty in deciding upon the winner. Practically all of her studied, and oftentimes involved, questions met with good-natured offers of co-operation. In only a few instances did she encounter a disinterested attitude, in none absolute discourtesy.

The weaving together of peoples of many nationalities and interests, the mingling of trades and professions, the dropping out of provincialism and suspicion have brought about renewal and growth of courtesy throughout the land. To this happy result probably the automobile has contributed more than any other one factor, unless it be the common desire to lend a hand.

The Supposed Right of War

THE most obvious feature of the Pact of Paris for the Renunciation of War as an instrument of national policy is that its sanction is not material, but mental. The guarantee of its efficacy lies in the attitude of the ordinary citizen toward the right of war which the signatory nations have given up. Now, it has been frequently remarked that the rights which Western peoples hold to most tenaciously are those that stretch a long way back into the past, and for this reason it is to be regretted that such history and political science are taught in schools, and incidentally in the press, suggest that the so-called right of war is one that states have enjoyed from antiquity.

As a plain matter of fact, the idea that the sovereign state has a right to go to war when and in what manner it pleases is a comparatively new-fangled notion, and a realization of this by the man in the street would make its effective renunciation come all the easier to him, for he would then see that he would not be surrendering anything vital to the welfare of society, since society for 2000 years successfully existed without it.

A distinction is to be drawn between "might" and "rights." Belligerent peoples have always held themselves entitled to certain rights, such as the respect for pacts, when engaged in war. But these rights of war are entirely distinct from the right of war which is surrendered in the Kellogg-Briand pact. They relate exclusively to the manner in which war is carried on; they have nothing to do with the question whether certain circumstances can render it just to declare war. Thus the "just war" of the Romans was not a morally justified war; it was a war conducted in accordance with the rules of the game.

The upshot of all this is that mankind, for far the longer portion of its history and over the wider part of the globe, has not conceived it necessary to the welfare of society that an organized society should reserve to itself a supposed right to declare war upon its neighbors. The general appreciation of this fact is a matter of great importance, for many pacifically inclined people genuinely believe that, unless the state is permitted to keep this right, society in the last resort cannot be preserved. They hesitate to make the great experiment of renunciation practical, because they are apprehensive that it is a leap in the dark. But it is not an experiment, and it is not a leap in the dark. For 2000 years of Western history the right of war was not a recognized prerogative of any organized society; it did not become so until the sixteenth century.

In renouncing this right the signatories of the Pact of Paris are not embarking on an unknown and dangerous ocean; they are not attempting a risky experiment. This is a fact that can, and should, be emphasized in all the multitudinous educational establishments of the present day, for it would vitally affect the attitude of the average citizen toward the maintenance of peace.

Editorial Notes

No page in fiction ever read more entertainingly than the account of the 500-mile airplane dash made by Capt. G. I. Smith of the Kansas Cavalry in answer to his polo team's call for assistance. This describes how he arrived just in time to play in the final chukker and score one of the goals which gave his team mates a victory over Fort Hoyle, Md., by twelve to eleven. Where is the person who said that romance had disappeared with the horse and buggy?

"It is of greater importance than mere discussion of best methods of advertising merchandise," Dr. Hans Luther, former Chancellor of the Reich, told delegates to the convention of the International Advertising Association, in Berlin, "that this congress really propagates the demand for honesty and sincerity among our respective countries." And that seems a thought worth advertising in wider fields than advertising.

The announcement by the American Gladiolus Society that the official pronunciation of gladiolus shall be glad-i-o-lus, using the same form for the plural, greatly simplifies the matter for the layman, who may now disregard Webster's gla-di-o-lus, plural gla-di-o-li, think only of "glad," and with relieved certainty pronounce the word correctly.

Still another answer for those who continually harp on the amount of drinking among young girls today may be found in the declaration of Judge Mary Bartelme, of the Chicago Juvenile Court, that "only one-tenth as many girls are being brought into the Juvenile Court for drunkenness as were brought in ten years ago."

Into the Great Atlas Mountains of Morocco

OUT through the Bab Doukkala, one of the great gateways in the rust red walls of Marrakesh, the "Oasis City"; in the sweet, fresh air of the early morning. Out and away—with the sense of adventure before us, upon that long, straight road across the plain; a road on which every human being, every animal—horse, camel, or humble donkey—assumes an artistic value, standing out in sharp silhouette against the dusty, neutral background. Each white-robed, bare-limbed Arab is a definite picture, as he strides beside a train of camels, haughtily, almost disdainfully, bearing their loads; symbols of the East, of Africa—the land of sunlight.

But we watch them only as fitting shadows, as we race past, for our eyes are fixed far ahead. Are we not bound for the Great Atlas, with Goudaf, a hundred kilometers distant, as our goal? And always rising before us, their feet veiled in a sea of mist, shine those wonderful snow peaks, crystal pure, almost magical, a fairy vision. Hard for the eye to see where cloud ends and mountain begins.

Once among the foothills, and away from the bare open plain, the earth becomes redder; until, among the abundant vegetation, it has almost the tint of coral. As we come into the mountain ranges, the far hills on our right are crowned with a ridge of rocks like battlements, which continue for some distance. A little river runs down the valley in a wide bed of shattered stones and boulders. At first, the water is tinged with brownish red, but gradually it takes the lovely, clear, bluish green of water which comes from the snow fields.

Sometimes the stream runs beside us, and again, as the road rises steeply, we leave it far below, until at length we are looking down on it from a precipitous height. Most lovely are the flowers among the lower mountains; masses of purple lavender, small white rock roses, and larger ones of mauvy pink, rose-colored convolvulus, a species of orange daisy, the clear blue of anemones, and, on the higher slopes, a dainty asphodel, tiny but charming, braving the bleak, arid wastes of those vast ranges.

We come first to Tanhout, its houses clinging to a steep slope of shelving rock above the river. All the roofs are flat, rising in tiers one above another, rather like houses built of cards, but these are made of reddish mud. Thence to Asni, a tiny village with a casbah (fort) across the river; and even a small and somewhat primitive hotel and café, perhaps half a dozen bedrooms, and a few tables set out under a trellis by the stream, a clear, sweet, brook tumbling happily upon its way toward the wide plain far below.

Asni behind us, we pause at a little village named Sabi, to watch the Arabs spinning ropes out of a very fine dried grass. The appliances seem very primitive, and yet the speed with which the ropes are made is remarkable. A man turns the spinning wheel by hand, while a boy, with a bundle of grass under his arm, feeds the rapidly growing rope, drawing it through a forked stick set upright in the ground, as through a spindle. Great lengths of rope appear as if by magic, and in a moment are twisted into hanks, and stacked.

Between Sabi and Goudaf the way winds and rewinds, climbing steeply for a few miles, then plunging downward for a little time; but all the while we are gradually rising into the great ranges, if imperceptibly yet perseveringly. The air becomes clearer, stronger, the sun rises ever higher, the sky is pale, bright, glittering, the shadows short and black as it draws on toward midday. Great creamy white eagles, with black in their wings, are seen sailing along the steep mountain sides. Once or twice these magnificent birds get up close to the car, soaring majestically, without haste or showing alarm. The road angles begin to seem dangerously acute, and often we are running along a shelf on the edge of a steep declivity.

The road hangs perilously above the river and, when we fall in with herds of goats, flocks of sheep, or convoys of donkeys, it requires some maneuvering to go safely by,

without injury or alarm to the animals. Almost every one of the herdsmen and traveling Arabs raises the hand in greeting, nor do we fail to return the salute. It is very pleasant to find this friendly feeling so far away in these distant regions, as if among such complete strangers, so different in their mode of living, and outlook on life, there is yet a feeling of brotherhood, a reaching out of the hand in welcome.

And still we climb. We leave the flowery slopes below and far behind, and the river is so far beneath our winding, wandering road that we see it only as a translucent, blue-green thread shining among its bare, brown rocks in the valley. The mountains rise high above us on either side, one great fold behind and above another, a vast tumbled, crumpled mass. Many times we cross the bed of a torrent, fording it just above where the bubbling, frothing cascade of water plunges over the edge of the shelf into the depths below.

There are a few small villages before we reach Goudaf, all built upon the slopes above the river; all the houses have flat roofs, and a court open to the air, which leaves what looks like a square, dark hole in the roof. The mountains are now altogether bleak and rocky, and the only vegetation spotted over them is a stunted, scrubby juniper. The tiny villages, with their olive trees and little patches of cultivated ground in the valley, are a refreshing sight under the almost oppressive grandeur of the surrounding heights. The earth is always that deep rusty red, with the gay, fresh green of the young wheat along the river banks here and there, and the silvery gray of olive trees.

And so, after a four hours' climb, we come to Taisat Yacoub in the territory of Goudaf. The old Casbah, with its great metal doors, perches high on a pinnacle of rock-strewn mountain in the midst of the valley, as if it were yet guarding the pass. Below, with its walls dipping in the river—the Oued Nifs—stands the Palace of the Caid, a pinky red building, with wide courts, and every appearance of space and comfort strange to find in this wild country. A climb to the Casbah shows it to be barred up and deserted; deep solitude reigns everywhere, but we are rewarded by a wonderful view up the valley to the farther peaks.

As we retrace our way the shadows are lengthening, and now that the sun is lower, the scenery shows more actual beauty of light and shade, less of glare and more of color. There are purple shadows along the mountain sides, and the river seems more cleanly, coldly blue. The earth shows redder, the flowers as we descend to lower levels more brilliant of rose and blue and orange. Splashing through the streams, threading our way through flocks of sheep, past silent, hooded figures on donkeys, and herdsmen in clothing of a lovely dyed indigo blue, we come down at last to Asni, and the river level. And, at last, out into the great plain just as the sun is setting, and the snow peaks of the Atlas are evanescent, ethereal as dream mountains, their snows tinted to delicate rose.

Have we really been among those white vaporous heights? Those far-away peaks? We ask ourselves. Have we ever climbed through those narrow clefts and watched the rush of falling torrents? Seen the sunlight and shadow pass along those giant slopes? Yes, we have indeed been there, but it is past; come and gone, vanished swiftly as a dream.

The setting sun dyes the plain to warm orange and crimson. Ahead, the towers of Marrakesh rise once more in definite and beautiful outline, most majestic of all the stately tower of the Koutoubia. A fringe of dark palm trees, great rose red walls, and beyond, purple and lilac, the sharp edge of the Djebel range. On through the sunset, and the dream mountains are almost lost, hidden in pale wreaths of evening mist. Just a flash here and there of delicate rosy light, the faint flash of illumined snow. And then, under the wide archway once more; into the city, red with sunset, humming with life, hoary with history. We have said farewell to the mountains of our dreams! F. M. R.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN. PLEASANTLY oblivious of the Versailles Treaty and other political bones of contention, with a heart full of friendship for their French brothers and sisters and in joyful anticipation of a "jolly good time," thirty-eight German schoolboys and ten girls, all between the ages of fourteen and eighteen, set off the other day for four weeks' holiday in beautiful France. It is the "Liga für Menschenrechte" which is responsible for this wise and far-seeing system of exchange between the youth of the two nations that has already done so much good and will be productive of much more in the days to come. Many of the children have been to France before; they have remained in correspondence with their French friends and will revisit them this summer. When the French holidays begin—a month later than those in Germany—the German children will bring back the French boys and girls to pass some weeks with them in this country. The children are housed with those of the same age and standing and, as far as possible, with those of the same tastes. The league sees to all this, and hitherto everything has turned out to the complete satisfaction of both children and parents. The goal of the German children is not only Paris, but Rouen, Bordeaux and other places of local importance and interest, while the French "exchanges" visit not only Berlin, but other parts of the country.

A new system of artificial illumination of tennis courts, which costs only about one mark and seventy-two pennings an hour to operate, has just been developed by the Osram Company here and was installed on one of the courts used by that factory's workmen. The drawback of most existing methods of artificial illumination for this purpose is their high cost of operation, which renders it well nigh impossible for the average club to own one and use it for its own games. Naturally, when a tournament is played, the expense is not of such great importance. The new lighting system is a welcome departure. It consists of nine lamps, three of which are arranged over the net in a manner that does not disturb the players; two more are one meter back of the baseline on either half. This location prevents any dazzling of the players when they are serving. One lamp on either half illuminates the space back of the baseline. The cost of the installation amounts to approximately 2000 marks.

The air route is becoming more and more popular now that the summer vacations have set in, the saving of time being no small consideration when the holiday is a limited one. The Luft Hansa is operating a regular service to resorts on the North Sea, the Baltic, to the Harz Mountains, the Black Forest and the Rhine country, as well as to many other beauty spots of Germany, and all lines are well patronized. In the month of June, 2350 planes landed at and departed from the Tempelhof Airfield, carrying a total number of 5112 passengers and over ninety-five tons of freight, baggage and mail. The popularity of a visit to the airport is ever increasing, as light refreshments in the comfortable restaurant may be enjoyed here, together with the thrill of the arrivals and departing planes, the oncoming machines being announced by the police sirens. During June, the airport was visited by 68,598 persons, averaging more than 2280 daily.

As a rule one does not connect floral culture with Essen, that city of coal and iron, mighty smokestacks and flaming furnaces. Yet, just on the outskirts of the industrial city, the "Gruga" has been opened, the great Ruhr horticultural exhibition, the largest and most comprehensive thing of the kind ever held in Germany. On one terrace 130,000 flowers in full bloom have made a brilliant sea of colors; the rose garden displays no fewer than 70,000 bushes in blossom, and an area of more than 100 meters in diameter has been planted with dahlias. Exotic plants flourish in a fountain basin, the water of which has been made tem-

perate for the benefit of the beautiful Victoria Regia and other exquisite water lilies. That is by no means all; there is a Japanese garden and, what is an outstanding feature of the show, a Pompeian garden, laid out as were the gardens of the houses in the ancient Roman city. A part of the exhibition is also devoted to the raising of vegetables, both out of doors and in greenhouses, and of forest and garden plants that are not affected by smoke. The "Gruga" is a highly successful achievement and is attracting crowds from all parts.

The Berlin horse cabs are making a brave show for their existence. While in many German cities, Hamburg among them, they have been done away with entirely, there are still 180 droschkes left in the capital. At the end of the war, there were over 1000, but, with the triumphal entry of the taxi, the number has rapidly dropped, and a good-natured municipality does not wish to deprive the former cabmen who are left of their means of livelihood. No new licenses will, however, be granted, and the droschke will soon be as extinct as the dodo. Some will regret this: a ride in a comfortable little "victoria" through the leafy avenues of the Tiergarten, behind the gentle trot of an easy-going "Dobbin," is very restful and pleasant after the reckless, rushing taxi—for those who have leisure.

The world's biggest radio organ, it is said on good authority, has just been completed in Munich. It is built into the new Radio House there, and has 3183 pipes and fifty stops. The great house contains five rooms for radio-casting, one of which is furnished with an "echo device" which makes it possible to present the acoustic effect of large halls or cathedrals. This device has been hitherto unknown in Germany, but is known to the London station. Another novel feature which is the possession of the Bavarian capital is the "wind lighting" of the new airport in that city. Rows of electric lights, sunk in the earth and radiating from a common center, with the termini marked by red and green lamps, are connected with a wind vane and lighted automatically in turn as the wind shifts above the airfield. The aviators who desire to make a landing are thus enabled to keep track of every change of wind.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Fear and Disease

DR. EUGENE S. KILGORE of San Francisco, speaking before the recent convention of the American Medical Association at Portland, Ore., touched upon a subject that is receiving increasing attention among physicians—the human body through disease. Many intelligent medical men have known for a long time that the patient who is beset by fear has greater difficulty in throwing off disease than one who is not. Dr. Kilgore carries this idea farther by stating, unequivocally, that extreme fear of certain diseases, particularly heart trouble, will induce symptoms similar to those that are present when the disease actually exists, even though the patient had no such ailment at the outset.—Columbus Dispatch.

Precept and Practice

SOME people spend so much time and energy in condemning evil that they have no time or energy left for the business of overcoming it with good.—The Congregationalist.

Liberty

LIBERTY is a state of mind. Some men would be free in chains; some would be enslaved on a throne.—Los Angeles Times.